**Chapter I**

**Introduction**

* 1. **Background of the Study**

2014 is the time for the Indonesian people to choose the Presidential Election. The next Indonesian presidential election will be held in July, 2014. It will be [Indonesia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia)'s third direct presidential election, and will elect a president for a five-year term. Incumbent president [Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susilo_Bambang_Yudhoyono) is constitutionally barred from seeking a third term in office. According to the 2008 election law, only parties or coalitions controlling 20% of [DPR seats](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Representative_Council) or winning 25% of the popular votes in the [2014 parliamentary elections](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesian_legislative_election,_2014) will be eligible to nominate a candidate. This law was challenged in the [Constitutional Court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitutional_Court_of_Indonesia) but in late January 2014 the Court ruled that the requirement would stand.

Every mass media in this country told about Presidential Election. *Kompas, Media Indonesia, Tempo, Pikiran Rakyat, Tribun Jabar* etc. In every daily newspaper told about presidential election. There is a special column that told about presidential Election. But now the writer focuses to the object of editorial column of *Kompas* daily newspaper.

In this research, the writer chooses the title “An Analysis of *Kompas* Editorial Column on the issue of Presidential Election”. Because in every mass media in particularly newspaper and television has an editorial column. Editorial column is an important for the reader to know the policy that company of mass media. Editorial called by “Tajuk Rencana” that mean the editorial policy in determine of the press. That policy seems on the opinion of editorial perceive the issues.

The writer of editorial column is the experts’ writer or author. The writer must understand about the problem or issues and how he thing about that problem. Chief Editor is the writer of editorial column. *Kompas* newspaper has an editorial column named is “Tajuk *Rencana*” and make the writer interested to an analysis this column.

As we know *Kompas* daily newspaper is one of part news media in this country. *Kompas* newspaper was built on 28 of June 1965 by PK Ojong and Jacob Oetama. The slogan of Kompas media is”*Amanat Hati Nurani Rakyat*”. *Kompas* best known as the source of information, accurate and exhaustively. “The opinion of *Kompas* daily newspaper when explain the issue of problem is elegant, have good manners and near with the government”. Mr. Cecep Burdansyah as Chief Editor of *Tribun Jabar* daily newspaper said.

The difference of this research with the other researcher is in the subject of the research problem. From the other researcher who was studying at journalist program they always told about literature and adopt some problem on journalist like rules of journalist, told about human right, etc. So the writer chooses an analysis of *Kompas* Eeditorial column on the issues of Presidential election. That is the subject in her research final paper to get bachelor degree. The writer hopes she can apply some of knowledge during study in university not only study journalistic class, but also in society for the future life.

**I.2. Identification of the Problem**

According to the background above, the problem that would appear are as follow:

1. There are so many issues in the newspaper that should know with an editorial or “*Tajuk Rencana*” column.
2. How the policy of Kompas daily newspaper in response to the issue of the 2014 presidential election, which falls April 9, 2014.

**1.3 Limitation of Study**

The writerrealizes that it will be hard to get data if there is no limitation in the study. If we do not make the limitation of the study, the research result will not specific. So, in this case the researcher gives the limitation of the study this research is to describe the following:

1. This study includes of editorial column of *Kompas* daily newspaper publish on March and April 2014.
2. This study analyzing of the types of editorial when Explain the issues of presidential Election.

**1.4 Rationale**

*Kompas* daily newspaper was chosen because *Kompas* is famous newspaper in this country. The writer realizes *Kompas* have different thing when perceive the issues of problem. She will be the 1st student who does research in the place with entitled subject An Analysis of Kompas Editorial Column on the Issues of Presidential Election.

All *“Kompas”* daily newspaper’s edition is full by editorial or *Tajuk Rencana* column in every day exept Sunday. Almost all *Tajuk Rencana* told about the problem of this country and the other country. That issue is significant to perceive the problem. It’s mean the researcher has many object studies to analysis. The researcher chooses on edition about March and April because that period the opinion in the public that exist is about “*Pemilihan Presiden 2014*”.

**1.5 Research Problems**

The writer would focus this research and smaller, so the writer makes some research problems like those listed on the last subchapter. The research problem of “An Analysis of *Kompas* Editorial Column on the issues of Presidential Election”

1. What types of editorial that explain the issues of presidential elections on *Kompas* daily newspaper?
2. How does *Kompas* editorial column respond the issues of the presidential Election on April 9th 2014?

**1.6 The Objectives of Study**

The purpose of this study is to analysis of *Kompas* Eeditorial column on the issues of Presidential election. The relation between news based on the question above. The objectives of study are:

1. To find out the types of editorial column that explains the issues of Presidential Elections on *Kompas* daily newspaper.
2. To find out how does *Kompas* editorial column respond the issues of the presidential Election on April 9th 2014.

**1.7 The Benefits**

The result of the study are hoped to give benefits for the writer, the readers and for other researcher.

1). for the writer

Through the research, the writer can increase her knowledge about the issues of Presidential Illections on editorial column of *Kompas* daily newspaper

2). for the readers

Through the research, the readers can more understand what the function of editorial column on some newspaper.

3). for other researcher

The other researcher can use the result of this research as comparative study.

**1.8 Research Methodology**

**1.8.1 Research Design**

The writer realizes that she will need some of methods during does this research. This paper is an analysis of *Kompas* Eeditorial column on the issues of Presidential election. So on this paper the writer uses qualitative approach. Such an expert said, Moleong (1988:2) this study uses a qualitative method for a writer to analyze the words, not a number.

Ishak and Michael (1971:4) also said that “the research uses descriptive method as the writer with aim to identify about objet of research. All the statements make the writer sure to use qualitative approach during do research. The writer sure that qualitative method will help her because its theory suit with the process and more easy then use quantitative.

*“Peneliti kualitatif memilih metode-metode kualitatif karena inilah yang paling mudah diadaptasikan dengan realitas yang beragam dan saling berinteraksi.” (Alwasilah,2002: 105)*

*“The qualitative researcher uses qualitative methods, because qualitative method is easier to adapt in reality which is various and have connected each other”.*

*(Alwasilah, 2002: 105)*

* 1. **The Techniques of Collecting the Data**

In process making this paper, the researcher makes some way to get the data and information. Event the researcher has collected the data, she believe that she will face some troubles. To handle all problems she will face, she uses technique during collect data and analyze. The writer has method as technique in data collection. The methods are as follow:

* First the writer collects e-paper from “*Kompas*” daily newspaper as an object in this paper. The writer collects e-paper March -April as period that has choose by the writer.
* The writer collects data that will support the paper from library as a reference. Especially all data that connect with the object research.
* Beside collect data by library, the writer also takes advantage by internet as one of popular mass media to get data.
* The writer analyzes all data that have collected to interpretation.

**1.9 Organization of the Research Paper**

The writer organizes this research paper systematically from the first chapter until the last chapter. This paper divides into five chapters. All the chapters describe are as follows:

* Chapter I Introduction. Such as the name of the title, this chapter is discussing mostly about arrangement of the research foundation and its subject Metter consist of background of the study, identification of the problem, limitation of the study, research problem, and benefits of the study, research methodology, and organization of this research paper.
* Chapter II Theoretical Foundation. This chapter is discussing some of theories that related to the research object. This chapter also classifies of the *Kompas* editorial types and how does Kompas respond the issues of presidential election 2014.
* Chapter III Research Methodology. This chapter is discussing some of methods that the author uses the tool for digging up the data. This chapter also consists of research design and procedure of data collection.
* Chapter IV Data Analysis and Findings. This chapter is showing research result. It contains of data analysis, findings and its discussion of the research paper.
* Chapter V Conclusion and Recommendation. This chapter is discussing about the research conclusion and it recommendations.

**Chapter II**

**Theoretical Foundation**

This chapter will discuss the relations among journalistic, press and mass media, newspaper, news, and editorial column. The theory will use as a foundation is theories by some of expert in the object of discussion. The theories in this chapter are almost based on the expert’s opinion which is uses well- known in their area. All the theories in this chapter can be read are as follow:

**2.1 Definitions of Journalism**

The mean of journalism according to the English is *Journal*  or *du jour* in French. In Indonesia Dictionary (Kamisa, 1997) that journalism that an activity to prepare, write, edit, and reported in newspaper, magazine or other periodical news.

Jurnalistik merupakan suatu cara menyampaikan isi pernyataan untuk masa (Khalayak) dengan menggunakan media masa.

(Kertapati, 1981).

*Journalism is a way to convey the content of the statement to the masses (the audience) by using mass media. (Kertapati, 1981)*

After attention to various opinions of experts about journalism, Sumadiria (98:3) defined:

*Secara teknis, jurnalistik adalah kegiatan menyiapkan,mencari, mengumpulkan, mengolah, menyajikan dan menyebarkan berita melalui media berkala pada khalayak seluas-luasnya dan secepat-cepatnya.*

Technically, Journalism is an activity set up, research, collect, process, presentation, and spread, the world through the media periodically to widest possible, audience whit as soon as possible.

The Elements of Journalism according to Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenthal, Those are:

1. Journalism first obligation is to the truth.
2. It’s first locality to citizens
3. Its essence is a discipline of verification.
4. Its practitioners must maintain an independence from those they cover.
5. It’s must serve as an independent monitor of power
6. It’s must provide a forum from for public criticism and compromise
7. Its must strive to make the significant interesting and relevant.
8. Its must keep the news comprehensive and proportion.
9. Its practitioners have an obligation to exercise their personal conscience.
10. Citizens, too, have right and responsibilities when it comes to the news.

**2.2 Press and Mass Media**

In this one Kusumadiningrat (2006) said that the press has six functions. Their function include informative function, as a control function, and the functions of interpretative directive, regenerative function, economic function, and functions independently.

But according to Sumadiria (2008:34), there are five functions of the press.

1. To inform, to communicate information to the public as quickly possible.
2. To educate, imformation dessiminated press should countain in terms of education.
3. To imfluence, the press is a pillar of democracy after the legislative, executive and judicial.
4. To entertain, press should be abble to portray it self as afun entertaiment ride.
5. To mediate, every day the press reported the event that happened in the world sheets.

According to Suhandang (2002:5) mass media have three categories.

*Isi masa media secara garis besar terbagi atas tiga kategori: berita, opini, dan feature. Pengaruhnya terhadap massa (dapat membentuk opini publik), massa media disebut “kekuatan keempat” (The four estate) setelah lembaga eksekutif, legislatif dan yudikatif. Bahkan karena idealisme dengan fungsi sosial contohnya massa media massa disebut-sebut “musuh alami” penguasa.*

The content of mass media divided into three categories: news, opinion, and features. Influence on the masses (can shape public opinion), the mass media called “fourth power” (The Four Estate), after the executive, legislative, and judicial. Even as idealism with the social control function of mass media touted “natural enemies” ruler.

Media was included into the category of mass media, there are newspaper, magazines, radio, tv and film. The fifth media is called “ The Big Five of Mass Media”. The media itself is divided into two kinds print media and electronic media. Electronic mass media is Radio, TV, Movies, Including CD.

**2.3 Newspaper**

Newspaper in Indonesia comes in various forms and type. This depends on the frequency published, form, economy-class readership, circulation, and suppression its contents. And there are some statements about newspaper by some expert:

*Lembaran tercetak yang memuat laporan yang terjadi di masyarakat dengan ciri-ciri terbit secara periode, bersifat umum, isinya termassa/actual mengenal apa saja diseluruh dunia yang mengandung nilai untuk diketahui khalayak pembaca. (Effendi: 241).*

The sheets that contain printed reports that occurred in the community with the characteristics published periodically, general, actual contents, to know what in the world that contents the values of the known audiences of reader. (Effendi: 241).

Newspaper is one of mass media that popular in our society even in a whole the world. Newspaper has many reader and its needs.

Readers purchase a specific newspaper for a variety reason. Some buy it because of the interest they have either in the editors or columnist; some buy a paper because they like sport news, others one regularly because of special comic section. Again, there may be a specific group who read a newspaper because they agree whit its political policies. As a result, many of readers, regardless of why they prefer a certain paper, will, over a period of time, develop reader loyalty and confidence in it. (Dirken, 1968: 339-400)

Today mass media is more than before in delivering an issues or an incident. Newspaper as one of mass media has an important role in deliver news which is variety to public.

Such as described above by Dirken, there are many particularly in newspaper that has important value by its readers. But in this paper, the writer will focuses and concern on “*Tajuk Rencana*” column in newspaper that the writer have chose, *Kompas*.

**2.4 News**

News in Indonesia called Berita is based on Sansakerta “Vrit” or in English call “write”. Vrit or write in English means exist and happen. There is also who call “vritta” for something that was happen. According to KBBI, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (Indonesia Big Dictionary) berita (news) is an incident report or happening incident.

News contains “new” word. It means that news is something new. In briefly, news is something new which is made to the society as a reader or listener. There are some statements about news by some experts:

According to M.Lyle Spencer in news writing book call that news is fact or idea which true and attack some reader interest. Williard C.Bleyerin Newspaper writing and editing said that news is something which has time period of journalist chooses to publish in newspaper to publish in newspaper, because it can attract people interest and has meaning itself to newspaper reader. Eric C. Hepwood said that news is a first report from the important incident that can attract society interest (Google.com).

News not only information, but news should be information that has truthfulness.

News is the timely reportof fact or opinion, to hold interest or importance, or both, for a considerable number of people. (Charnley:1975)

From some statement above, even thought there is different opinion, yet there is still similar about news definition itself, such as attract interest, outstandingand periodecally (new).

For the conclusion by all theories above Sumardi also has opinion to conclude:

*Berita adalah laporan tercepat mengenai fakta atau ide terbaru yang benar, menarik dan atau penting bagi sebagian besar khalayak melalui media berkala seperti surat kabar, radio, televisi atau media online internet. (Sumardi, 2005:65)*

News is the fastest report about fact or new idea which has truthfulness value, entertains, and has imfortance value for society by mass media such as newspaper, radio, television, or online mass media. (Sumardi, 2005:65)

In other hand news is not only refers to newspaper, but also refers to radio, television, film and internet. in the beginning, news is only for newspaper, but not now. There is no mass media wthout news and there is no news wthout mass media. News has appeared as basic need for modern society in a whole the world.

Even though news does only exist in newspaper but the writer only focuses in the newspaper according to the title. News classifies into two categories hard news and soft news. Hard news refers to incident or even that makes people sock and attract big interest such as; earthquake conflagration, public disturbance, etcetera. Wile soft news is refers to something or event which is base on human interest such as; culinary, lifestyle, celebrities, and opinion which the author concern in the research.

Almost all newspaper have opinion column, but not all newspaper have an editorial column. In Indonesia country the newspapers that have an editorial column are: *Kompas, Media Indonesia, Tempo, Pikiran Rakyat*. Editorial column is focusing on the news that happening in the public containing the opinions and opinions about the event or events that have recently occurred. Usually the editorial written by the editors of mass media in the specified column and contains facts or response to things that news raged to discussion.

**2.5 Editorial**

Editorial is a paper that is a viewpoint of the editor of a topic, and thus concerned with editorial opinion.

Editorial is a presentation of facts and opinions which are arranged in a concise, logical and fun to entertain, influence the opinion or interpretation of important news such that the importance of it being for the average reader. (Dr. Lyle Spencer in a book of Editorial Writing).

The criteria of editorial column by Joseph Pulitzer those are: Clearness of style, Moral purpose, Sound reasoning, Power to influece public opinion.

***Tajuk rencana*** *adalah artikel pokok dalam* [*surat kabar*](http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surat_kabar) *yang merupakan pandangan redaksi terhadap peristiwa yang sedang menjadi pembicaraan pada saat surat kabar itu diterbitkan. Dalam tajuk rencana biasanya diungkapkan adanya* [*informasi*](http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Informasi) *atau masalah* [*aktual*](http://id.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Aktual&action=edit&redlink=1)*, penegasan pentingnya masalah,* [*opini*](http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opini) *redaksi tentang masalah tersebut, kritik dan saran atas permasalahan, dan harapan redaksi akan peran serta pembaca. (Wikipedia, Enslikopedia Bebas).*

**Editorial has four parts of structure, those are:**

1. Title: The title that clearly identifies the topic.
2. Introductory: The Contains of exposure that related with the news topics
3. Body: Contains of the opinion that exposure to the standpoint, examples, evidence.
4. Conclusion: Contains of the conclusions is, recommendations and suggestions that readers approve to the topic or viewpoint of the media.

**The editorial has four objectives, those are:**

1. Explaining the news
2. Criticize the news
3. Persuade the audience
4. Giving the praise to the people and organizations that have done something worthwhile for a life.

**The Types of Editorial**

Based on the content of material that the editorial those are seven types of Editori l (Drs. A. A Shahab Cara Mudah Menjadi Jurnalis Hal: 126-127):

1. Criticism by solving (*Kritik dengan Pemecahan*)

Jenis ini diawali dengan gambaran mengenai situasi atau komentar, kemudian dilanjutkan urian mengenai kelemahan dan kelebihannya, lalu ditutup dengan suatu anjuran untuk melakukan perubahan atau pemecahannya.

1. Advocacy (*Pembelaan* )

Digunakan untuk menunjukan suatu ide atau rencana yang akan dilaksanakan. Gambaran mengenai ide diuraikan dengan sedikit petunjuk mengenai keuntungan yang akan diperoleh. Ditutup dengan ajakan kepada masyarakat atu pemerintah untuk langsung bergaabung melakukan tindakan.

1. Support of (*Dukungan*)

Pendahuluan berisi berupa urian singkat mengenai ide dan sikap surat kabar yang mendukung. Alasan mendukung diuraikan pada bagian berikutnya untuk kemudian ditutup dengan ajakan kepada pembacauntuk bergabung dalam rangka pembentukan pendapat umum.

1. Defense (*Pertahanan*)

Jenis ini didahului dengan beberapa persyaratan dari seseorang atau pristiwa yang diserang. Bagian berikutnya merupakan urian berupa jawaban terhadap serangan tersebut secara langsung. Penutupnya berisi ajakan kepada pembaca untuk mengmbil sikap yang sama dengan tajuk rencana tersebut.

1. Compliment (*Pujian*)

Pendahuluan jenis ini berisi suatu pernyataan pujian, dilanjutkan dengan alasan untuk memberikan pujian, dan ditutup dengan meengulangi pernyataan pujian diatas.

1. Prediction (*Ramalan*)

Merupakan suatu jenis yang tidak umum, karena suatu terakhir digunakan sebagi petunjuk untuk masa depan. Pendahuluan diuraikan gambaran suatu kejadian dan pengaruh-pengaruhnya di masa mendatang. Bagian berikutnya, berisi penjelasan atau fakta yang mendukung isi pendahuluan dan diakhiri dengan suatu rencana melengkapi masa depan tersebut

1. Offensive (*Serangan*)

Kadang-kadang penulis tajuk rencana merasa perlu melakukan suatu serangan. Dalam hal ini, pendahuluan berisi pernyataan berisi serangan terhadap sesuatu, dilanjutkan dengan alasan melakukan serangan tersebut, dan diakhiri dengan permintaan pada pembaca untuk membantu serangan itu.

**2.6 About *Kompas* daily Newspaper**

**2.6.1 *Kompas* newspaper**

***Kompas*** is a widely read newspaper in [Indonesia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia). Published by [Kompas-Gramedia Group](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kompas-Gramedia_Group), it has been in existence since June 28, 1965. Kompas also manage an online portal **KOMPAS.com**, which contains updated news and the digital version of the paper.

The paper was first suggested by General [Ahmad Yani](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahmad_Yani), then commander of the [Indonesian Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesian_Army), to [Frans Seda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frans_Seda), a government minister and leader of the [Catholic Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_Party_%28Indonesia%29). Yani encouraged Seda to publish a newspaper that was representative of the Catholic Party faction, in order to counter the communist propaganda spearheaded by the [PKI](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partai_Komunis_Indonesia). Seda sounded out the idea to his friends, P.K. Ojong and [Jakob Oetama](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Jakob_Oetama&action=edit&redlink=1). Ojong subsequently agreed to undertake the project and Oetama became its first [editor-in-chief](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Editor-in-chief). Later the newspaper's mission was changed to become one that is independent and free from any political factions.

*Kompas* began publication on June 28, 1965 from an office in central [Jakarta](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jakarta), with an initial circulation of 4,800 copies. Since 1969, it has been the largest national newspaper in IndonesiaIn 2004; its daily circulation reached some 530,000 copies, and its Sunday edition, 610,000 copies. Readership totaled some 2.25 million

Like many major daily newspapers, *Kompas* is divided into three major parts: a front section containing national and international news, a business and finance section, and a sports section.

**2.6.2 The Contents of *Kompas* Daily Newspaper**

This media newspaper published every day. The contents of Kompas daily newspaper as following:

1. Cover

Cover or page cover of this newspaper is the outside of the news. In the first page is told the hot news.

1. *Politik & Hukum*

This page talked about politics and law in Indonesia Country. The news is about politics and law it’s become straight news.

1. *Opini and Tajuk Rencana (Editorial)*

In this column the opinion written by the expert of authors the issue is told about news in this country or abroad. If the editorial column is written by the policy of that company and the issues about there is a relation with first page.

1. *Indonesia Satu*

This page or this column is talked about party in this country. This column is special because in 2014 Indonesian county do the Presidential election.

1. *Ekonomi*

This page is talked about economics situation in this countryy and abroad, and it’s very important to know about problem or issues about economics.

1. *International*

In this page contains a collection of news around International situation.

1. *Nusantra*

Contains about Indonesian region. It’s talked about the Indonesian Archipelago.

1. *Muda*

Contains about the young Mans or Womans who is inspairing.

1. *Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan*

Contains about the educations situations and make the readers know about the issues. And it’s talked about Indonesian Culture ar International Culture.

1. *Metropolitan*

Contains about the metropolitan issues, it means talked about Jakarta situation.

1. *Lingkungan & Kesehatan*

Contains about environment of life, and talked about healthy living.

1. *Piala Dunia 2014*

Contains about sport situation it’s talked about Football. This page special talked about world cup. The readers this page is for the boys who like sport news.

1. *Ilmu Pengetahuan & Teknologi*

This page talked about science and technology, but the issues are about the hot news it’s to make the readers know about situations of issues.

1. *Olahraga*

Contains about sports it’s talked about National Sports and International sports.

1. *Sosok*

This column is told about the profile that makes the inspiring for the readers.

1. *Nama & Peristiwa*

This column contains the issues of celebrity world and National celebrity.

For this year *Kompas* daily newspaper has a special edition entitled “**Tantangan Indonesia 2014**”. Contain are Political Prospects 2014, Economic Prospects 2014, Prospects Nusantara 2014.

**Chapter III**

**Research Methodology**

On this chapter the writer wills describe the method that uses by the writer during do the research to digging up the data as the title “An Analysis of *Kompas* Editorial Column on the issue of Presidential Election”. Such as in the previous chapter, this chapter also uses some statement that connected with the research paper. The writer uses qualitative method to digging up the data. This chapter also consists of research design and procedure of data collections.

Research design will discuss some of statement about qualitative method that connects with research paper. Such as in previous chapter, the statement that use is some statement by some expert. Procedure of data collection will discuss about some steps in collect data.

**3.1 Research Design**

On this research paper, the writer uses qualitative method to dig up data. The writer uses qualitative method because this research is talk about the types of *Kompas* Editorial and the issues of *Kompas* editorial column on the presidential election. It means this research is descriptive analytical. Firstly the writer identifies of word then identifies an issue to know what kind of issues that talked on *Kompas* Editorial.

Such as theory that found by the author about qualitative method by Meleong (2004: 4).

*“Metode kualitatif sebagai prosedur peneitian data deskriptif berupa kata-kata tertulis atau lisan dari orang-orang dan prilaku yang dapat diamati. Pendekatan ini diarahkan pada dan individu tersebut secara holistik (utuh)”.*

“Qualitative method as a procedure of descriptive analytical research is some noted words or verbal by people and behavior that can be observed. This approach is directed at the individual’s background and holistic”.

The statement above is really help the writer to choose a method that should be used. Qualitative method will lead the author during the research such as statement above. This writer is talking about the types of *Kompas* Editorial and the issues of *Kompas* editorial column on presidential election. So, qualitative method is the best method to support the research, because it talks about issues and the phenomenon in public social.

The Statement above is supported by Alwasilah (2002:108-109)

*Pengumpulan data dari banyak responden atau situasi tidaklah menarik bagi peneliti kualitatif. Justru dengan pisau kualitatif para peneliti malah mampu membeddah kejadian, situasi, dan prilaku dan bagaimana semua ini dipengaruhi oleh sang situasi yang perkasa.*

Collecting data by some respondents or situation are not interesting qualitative researcher. Yet, by “Knife of Qualitative” a researcher can identify an accurrence, situation, behavior, and how it influences by the “great situation.”

For a qualitative researcher this research is not only talk about count of number. No matter how much the data that have collected by researcher but how the research use the data itself. The writer also considers if this research is better to use qualitative method.

The writer uses qualitative method because she believes that this method is going to help her then other method. It’s doesn’t mean that other method is bad, but the writer just believes if qualitative method is more suitable then other. Such as Alwasilah said (2001:105).

*Peneliti kualitatif memilih metode-metode kualitatif karena inilah yang lebih mudah diadaptasikan dengan realitas yang beragam dan saling berinteraksi*.

The qualitative researcher uses qualitative methods because qualitative methods is easier to adapt in reality which is various and have connected each other.

Dedi Supriadi on Alwasilah’s book (pokoknya qualitatif,2002) introduce about qualitative method as introducing chapter on Alwasilah’s book.

*Penelitian kualitatif sesungguhnya merupakan suatu istilah umum yang mengayomi berbagai metode yang sangat beragam dengan menggunakan lebel yang beragam pula, antara lain kualitatif (untuk menggambarkan sifat data), naturalistik (untuk seting penelitian), grounded research (sifat induktif (cara kerja di lapangan), hermeunetik (interpretasi), verstehen partisipant obervatioan (cara kerja peneliti). Peneliti sebaiknya jangan terjebak oleh lebel yang berbeda-beda ini, karena banyak kesamaan diantara kesemuanya, meskipun ada perbedaan dalam penekanannya.*

Qualitative research is a common terminology that consist some variety methods and also uses some label, there are qualitative (to describe character of data), naturalistic (to set a research), grounded research (characteristic research inductive), phenomenology (explain reality), ethnographies (the way work in field), hermeneutics (interpretation), vestment (the way how to inference), illuminate (the way how inference), participant observation (the way a researcher work). A researcher should can identify, distinguish and don’t trap by all those labels that difference each others, because there are similars, even thought there is also difference on pressuring.

There are so many aspecct on qualitative method as like statement above. Some aspect will hep the writer during this research work. By this method Data that have collect will identify to find character of the data.

Qualitative method also relates with phenomenon in social that be an object analytic in this research. Such as have spoken by the writer she put herself as a critic to interpret the issues that appear in newspaper for in this case is “Editorial” column.

By using this method, the writer hopes will help the research to open up the issues that contained in the editorial column told about presidential election that supports the text itself.

**3.2 Techniques of Data Collection**

In process making this paper, the writer makes some way to get the data and information. Even the writer have collected the data, she believe that she will face some of troubles. To handle all problems that she will face, she uses technique during collect data and analyze.

All researchers will face some trouble during do the research such as the writer believes. Weather it is an easiest or hardest process. It is a normal step in during do research. Almost all researchers have technique to handle it. The writer also has method as technique in data collecting. The methods are as follow:

* First the writer collects e-paper from *Kompas* daily newspaper as an object in this paper. The writer collects e-paper from March-April as a period that has chosen bye the writer.
* By all E-papers she got, the writer only takes “Editorial” columns.
* To make the research more focus, the writer makes a limitation of the study. The writer chooses issues of Presidential Election 2014 case that appears during the period. So in the beginning the author identifies data’s that will analyze or not, and data that use to analyze is text about Presidential Election 2014.
* The writer collects data that will support the paper from library as reference. Especially all data that connect with the object research.
* Beside collects data by library, the writer also takes advantage by internet as one of popular mass media to get data.
* After all data’s that needed have collected, the writer study all the data to make it easier during interpretation the analyze finding.
* On the 4th chapter, the writer writes the finding analyze as the research result. The writer conveys her opinion as a critic in interpretation of the subject matter.
* And then the writer makes a conclusion in the end of research to clearing the research paper.

**Chapter IV**

**Data Analysis and Finding**

On this chapter, the writer interprets data that have analyzed. In this chapter the writer convey her opinion and support by some theories and method. The support her opinion, the writer makes some steps in deliver the result research. This chapter includes general review, data analysis and finding.

**4.1 General Review**

In this chapter the writer discuss the result of data collection. As like the writer said this chapter has limitation of study. The limitation of study is about a case that appears in between period March and April 2014. And the case is that chooses is about Presidential Election. The case was chosen because in Indonesia country the time to presidential election is just once 5 years.

On period March and April she collected e-paper *Kompas* daily newspaper to collect data her final research paper. Even thought on those periods she has not limitation study yet but she was starting collect the e-paper to be a subject analysis.

The writer reads almost of *Editorial* columns on those periods that have collected by her from *Kompas* daily newspaper. Even thought she got some troubles in selection the case but finally she picks one case up that is about Presidential Election.

Before she continues to next step, she collects writer data to analysis the subject. To get data’s that will help her, she did study library and research by internet as one of popular tools whether to entertain or education. In this step the writer collects data about editorial column as one of study case that relates with her research title. As a like the research question in chapter 1 the writer ask about how many issues on Presidential Elections 2014 that explained by the editorial column. So to answer the question in chapter IV, in the beginning of this research paper the writer collects data about the issues on presidential election on editorial *Kompas* daily newspaper.

She makes a table of category to determine how the data will be presented and analyzed. By using this table as a control, the data will be explored on track as it is written on research question. In the beginning the writer makes tables all editorial that she collected.

The tables of the editorial column that have selected are as follow:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Day and Date of Publish** | **Indonesian Title** | **English Title** |
| 1 | Thursday, 13th March 2014 | **Kampanye Pejabat Publik** | **Public Officials Campaign** |
| 2 | Friday, 14th March 2014 | **Manfaatkan Peluang Emas** | **The golden of opportunities** |
| 3 | Saturday, 15th March 2014 | **Pengumuman Jelang Kampanye** | **Pre-campaign Announcement** |
| 4 | Tuesday, 18th March 2014 | **Modal di Awal Kampanye** | **Campaign Financial Capital** |
| 5 | Thursday, 20th March 2014 | **Politik Uang Masa Kampanye** | **Money Politics in the Time of Campaign** |
| 6 | Friday, 21th March 2014 | **MK Kuatkan Ambang Batas** | **MK Reinforced Thresholds** |
| 7 | Monday, 24th March 2014 | **Menggunakan Hak Pilih** | **Exerted the Suffrage** |
| 8 | Saturday, 29th March 2014 | **Nyepi Menjelang Pileg 2014** | **Nyepi On the Eve of  Legislative Elections 2014** |
| 9 | Tuesday, 1st April 2014 | **Mengawal Proses Demokrasi** | **The Convoyed of Democratic Processes** |
| 10 | Monday, 7th April 2014 | **Menjaga Masa Tenang** | **Keeping in Quiet Time** |
| 11 | Wednesday, 9th April 2014 | **Indonesia Memilih** | **Indonesia Cast a Voted** |
| 12 | Thursday, 10th April 2014 | **Rakyat Telah Bersikap** | **The Peoples Was Being** |
| 13 | Friday, 11th April 2014 | **Berkoalisi secara Produktif** | **The Coalition in Productively** |
| 14 | Monday, 14th April 2014 | **Evaluasi Pemilu Legislatif** | **The Evaluations of General Legislative Elections 2014** |
| 15 | Wednesday, 16th April 2014 | **Mematikan Demokrasi** | **Money Politics Kill our Democracy**. |

Kompas daily newspaper has a two columns of editorial in every their edition from Monday-Saturday, except on Sunday. As a like on the theoretical chapter, editorial column is one of part on the newspaper. The editorial policy in determine of the press. That policy seems on the opinion of editorial perceive the issues.

Editorial column is one of the part that very imfortant to know some issues in the main idea of the problems that selected. As like some writers are discussed on the table above. In now verbally, public show what is on their mind to respect or respond an issues. And public want to know How does *Kompas* editorial column respond the issues that the presidential Election on 09 of April 2014. In this chapter the writer discusses fifteen editorials column in *Kompas* newspaper that relate with the presidential election which has fifteen editorial.

* 1. **Data Analysis**

The writer has fifteen text of editorial to analyze. Such as the writer discussed above, firstly she analysis text of editorial to reach the type like: Criticism by solving, Advocacy, Support of, Defense, Compliment, Prediction, and Offensives. After that the second is the writer determined how the respond of kompas editorial when explained the issues of presidential election. Here is her analysis and explanations.

**Text 1 # Public Officials Campaign, Thursday, 13th March 2014**

Real text of editorial:

**Kampanye Pejabat Publik**

***DALAM tahap pengerahan massa dan rapat umum menjelang Pemilu Legislatif 2014, sejumlah pejabat publik”turun” jadi juru kampanye atau calon anggota legislatif untuk dirinya.***

*Presiden RI cuti tanggal 17 dan 18 Maret, berkampanye untuk Partai Demokrat. Selain sejumlah menteri mengambil cuti atau minta izin untuk berkampanye, hal serupa dilakukan sejumlah pejabat publik lainnya.*

*Tidak ada peraturan hukum yang mereka langgar dalam posisinya sebagai pejabat publik. Itu hak mereka. Undang-undang dan sistem Pemilu Legislatif 2014 dan Pemilu Presiden/Wakil Presiden 2014 membolehkan. Mereka bisa melakukan kampanye sebagai caleg atau jurkam partainya.*

*Peraturan hukum diselenggarakan demi keteraturan dan sanksi bagi pelanggar. Dalam praksisnya sering terjadi terabaikan asas etika pejabat publik. Ketika para pejabat publik yang pada dua pekan ke depan mengambil cuti, ”turun” menjadi jurkam untuk partai atau dirinya, secara etis moral bisa dipertanyakan integritasnya terhadap kepentingan warga/masyarakat.*

*Jabatan publik dalam arti pelayanan kepentingan umum mensyaratkan pengutamaan dan prioritas pada kepentingan umum. Posisi pejabat publik pun—terpilih mengemban amanat rakyat atau kewenangan yang didelegasikan oleh pejabat yang berwenang—merupakan servus servorum (pelayan semua pelayan). Dengan jabatan publik, an sich jabatan ini mendahulukan kepentingan rakyat sebagai yang pertama. Integritasnya adalah integritas publik.*

*Dengan pragmatisme berlebihan dewasa ini, ketika yang didahulukan adalah asas fungsi dan kepentingan, bukan proses melainkan hasil, eksistensi etika pejabat publik pun makin ditinggalkan.Segala kemudahan diciptakan agar pragmatisme, termasuk demi kekuasaan ekonomi-politik dan kepentingan sempit lainnya, bisa diwujudkan. Peraturan hukum yang dihadirkan pun bukan rambu-rambu demi keteraturan dan terselenggaranya kepentingan umum, melainkan tidak lebih dari penelikungan etika publik.*

*Demi pragmatisme pula, senantiasa dicari celah menemukan dan memanfaatkan kelemahan peraturan. Pengalaman pemilu atau pemilihan kepala daerah di beberapa tempat yang lalu menunjukkan berbagai contoh penyalahgunaan celah kelemahan yang menimbulkan banyak kejadian membingungkan dan korban.*

*Pencampuradukan dana dan kesempatan dari pejabat petahana saat berkampanye, untuk dirinya atau partainya atau untuk siapa lagi, menimbulkan tanda tanya. Secara transparan dan akuntabel bisa terbantah dengan transparansi dan akuntabilitas. Secara hukum dibenarkan, tetapi niscaya bagi pejabat-pejabat bersangkutan terus diketuk pertanyaan menggugat masalah etika jabatan publik.*

*Maksud kita dalam catatan ini bukan mendekonstruksi dasar hukumnya, melainkan sekadar menyalakan tanda bahaya!*

English translated:

**Public Officials Campaign**

The stage mass rallies and public meetings ahead of legislative elections in 2014, a number of public officials "down" so campaigner or a legislative candidate for him. The President on leave on 17 and 18 March, the campaign for the Democratic Party. In addition to a number of ministers to take leave or permission to campaign, the same thing is done a number of other public officials.

There is no rule of law that they break in his position as a public official. That is their right. Law and Legislative Elections system in 2014 and the Election of the President / Vice President in 2014 allow. They could do a campaign as a candidate or their party.

Rule of law is held for the sake of order and sanctions for violators. In praxis often overlooked principle of ethics of public officials. When public officials in the next two weeks to take leave, "fell" into the party or himself, is ethically questionable moral integrity against the interests of citizens / communities.

Public offices within the meaning of service in the public interest require prioritization and priority to the public interest. Position-elected public officials were undertaking the delegated authority of the people or by the competent authority-a servo rum servos (waiters all waiters). With a public office, as such this position put the interests of the people as the first. Their integrity is public integrity.

With excessive pragmatism today, when the precedence is the principle function and interest, not the process but the results, the existence of ethical public officials are increasingly created in order to ease to leave. Every pragmatism, including for the sake of economic and political power and the narrow interests of others, can be realized.

Legal rules that were presented were not signs for the sake of order and implementation of public interest, but not more than public ethics. For the sake of pragmatism also, always look for loopholes finding and exploiting weaknesses in the regulations. Experience elections or local elections in several places and show various examples of abuse of loopholes that raises a lot of confusing events and victims.  
Confusion of the funds and the opportunity of incumbent officials while campaigning, for himself or his party, or for anyone else, raise a question mark.

Transparent and accountable manner can be refuted with transparency and accountability. Legally justified, but necessary to the officers concerned continue to knock on the question of public office sued ethical issues. Our purpose in this note is not to deconstruct the legal basis, but simply turning on danger signs!

**Analysis**:

Analysis of the type of Editorial:

The text told about Public Officials did Campaign. By analyzing the text, which contain of the type of Editorial. That the editorial type is Criticism by solving. Because this text explained the situations of public official campaign. In the sentence of “*Presiden RI cuti tanggal 17 dan 18 Maret, berkampanye untuk Partai Demokrat. Selain sejumlah menteri mengambil cuti atau minta izin untuk berkampanye, hal serupa dilakukan sejumlah pejabat publik lainnya.”*

And then this editorial explained the infirmity and the excess of public official campaign. In the sentence of “*Peraturan hukum diselenggarakan demi keteraturan dan sanksi bagi pelanggar. Dalam praksisnya sering terjadi terabaikan asas etika pejabat publik. Tidak ada peraturan hukum yang mereka langgar dalam posisinya sebagai pejabat publik. Itu hak mereka.”*

In the last paragrap that a summary of editorial is the author gives the criticism to the public official did campaign. This statement is in the sentence of “*Maksud kita dalam catatan ini bukan mendekonstruksi dasar hukumnya, melainkan sekadar menyalakan tanda bahaya!”*

Analysis of how *Kompas* editorial respond the issues of presidential election:

The writer has determined that this editorial contained to know the respond of the issues of presidential election.

In this editorial told public official campaign, *Kompas* editorial explained this issue in elegant sentance. Step by step the writer of editorial explained the the point of issue that make the reader interested. Every paragraph consis told about the issues. The Indicates what is of concern to the public about the campaign of public officials. So the editorial *Kompas* is the crystallization of public opinion.

In the last paragraph make a good conclusion in the sentence of “*Maksud kita dalam catatan ini bukan mendekonstruksi dasar hukumnya, melainkan sekadar menyalakan tanda bahaya!”.* It’s mean that the author of editorial respected to the Indonesian government especially to public official that they must be understood to Indonesian people. Because they duty not only to the party but they must service the public interest require prioritization and priority to the public interest.

**Text 2 Take advantage of the Golden Opportunity, Friday 14th March 2014**

Real text of editorial:

***Manfaatkan Peluang Emas***

***INDONESIA akan tumbuh sesuai potensinya jika pemerintahan baru hasil Pemilu 2014 mampu memanfaatkan peluang emas di dalam dan luar Indonesia.***

*Potensi yang dimaksud adalah pertumbuhan ekonomi di atas 10 persen melalui industri manufaktur padat karya dan pada saat yang sama meningkatkan kesejahteraan 40 persen penduduk Indonesia yang masih masuk kategori miskin dengan memberi lapangan kerja di sektor formal.*

*Optimisme itu disuarakan Guru Besar Ekonomi (Emeritus) Universitas Boston Gustav Papanek yang melakukan penelitian bersama Raden Pardede dari CReco Institute dan Prof Dr Suahasil Nazarra dari Universitas Indonesia.*

*Peluang itu datang dari luar. Ekonomi China tumbuh melalui kebijakan yang konsisten membangun industri manufaktur padat karya untuk menyerap tenaga kerja dengan berbagai tingkat keterampilan. Ketika upah pekerja semakin mahal dan bonus demografi menurun, daya saing produk ekspor China berkurang.*

*Peluang emas tersebut harus direbut Indonesia saat ini juga karena peluang itu pun diincar negara lain dengan situasi mirip Indonesia, seperti Banglades dan India.*

*Pada saat yang sama Indonesia juga menikmati bonus demografi sejak 2012. Namun, tingkat keterampilan penduduk produktif kita beragam. Sekitar separuhnya berpendidikan SMP atau kurang.*

*Bukan hal berlebihan apabila industri manufaktur berorientasi ekspor dan pasar dalam negeri diproyeksikan tumbuh 19 persen per tahun seraya menyerap 11,2 juta tenaga kerja dalam lima tahun ke depan. Industri manufaktur kita pernah tumbuh 34 persen pada 1986-1992.*

*Apa yang disampaikan Papanek dan kawan-kawan mempertegas hal yang berulang kali dibahas dalam berbagai forum di dalam negeri. Industrialisasi hampir mandek setelah tahun 1998, bahkan sumbangan industri manufaktur terhadap ekonomi nasional pada 2012-2013 minus. Indonesia terlalu bergantung pada ekspor komoditas. Jatuhnya harga di pasar dunia tahun lalu ikut memukul neraca perdagangan.*

*Tuntutan untuk memperluas basis pembayar pajak dan mengurangi subsidi bahan bakar untuk memperluas ruang fiskal bagi pembangunan infrastruktur, kesehatan, dan pendidikan, juga bukan hal baru.*

*Dengan adanya bonus demografi, mudah bagi ekonomi Indonesia tumbuh di atas lima persen per tahun. Namun, pertumbuhan itu tidak cukup dan kurang berkualitas. Banyak tenaga kerja tidak produktif akibat tak tersedia lapangan kerja berpendapatan layak. Ketimpangan kemakmuran membesar, produk Indonesia makin tidak kompetitif di dalam negeri dan pasar dunia, serta Indonesia kehilangan kesempatan masuk menjadi negara kaya.*

*Indonesia butuh pertumbuhan berkualitas. Itu hanya dapat dicapai apabila Pemilu 2014 menghasilkan pemimpin yang mampu dan berani mengambil strategi pembangunan berorientasi penciptaan lapangan kerja dan pemerataan.*

English translated:

**Take advantage of the Golden Opportunity**

INDONESIA will grow to its potential if the results of the 2014 election the new government are able to capitalize on golden opportunities inside and outside Indonesia country.

The potential question is economic growth above 10 percent through the labor-intensive manufacturing industries and at the same time improve the welfare of 40 percent of Indonesia's population is still categorized as poor by providing employment in the formal sector.

Optimism was said by Professor of Economics (Emeritus) at Boston University Gustav Papanek who did the research with Raden Pardede of Creco Institute and Prof. Dr. Suahasil Nazarra from the University of Indonesia.   
Opportunities that come from outside. China's economic growth through consistent policies to build labor-intensive manufacturing industries to absorb labor with different skill levels. As more and more expensive labor costs and declining demographic bonus, the competitiveness of China's export products is reduced.   
The golden opportunity to be seized Indonesia today because the opportunity was also targeted by other countries with similar situations Indonesia, such as Bangladesh and India.

At the same time Indonesia has also enjoyed a demographic dividend since 2012. However, the level of productive skills of our diverse population. Approximately half of junior high school education or less.

It is not excessive if the export-oriented manufacturing industry and the domestic market are projected to grow 19 percent per year while absorbing 11.2 million workers in the next five years. Manufacturing industry we've grown 34 percent in 1986-1992.   
What was delivered Papanek and his colleagues confirm the repeatedly discussed in various forums in the country. Industrialization almost stagnated after 1998, even contribution of manufacturing industries to the national economy in 2012-2013 minus. Indonesia too dependent on commodity exports. The fall in prices on the world market last year hit come trade balance.

Demands to broaden the base of taxpayers and reduce fuel subsidies to expand the fiscal space for infrastructure development, health, and education, are also not new.   
With the demographic bonus, it is easy for the Indonesian economy grew more than five percent per year. However, the growth was not enough and lacking in quality. A lot of unproductive labor is not available due to decent employment income. Wealth inequalities enlarged, Indonesian products increasingly uncompetitive in the domestic and world markets, and Indonesia lost opportunity to enter into a rich country.

Indonesia needs quality growth. It can only be achieved if the 2014 elections produce leaders who are able and willing to take a development strategy oriented employment creation and equity.

Analysis of the type of Editorial:

The text told about Take advantage of the Golden Opportunity. By analyzing the text, which contain of the type of Editorial. That the editorial type is prediction. Because in the first paragraph this text used the indroduction sentence wich explained if the Indonesian country take advantage of the golden opportunity that Indonesia will be better in economi.

“ *INDONESIA akan tumbuh sesuai potensinya jika pemerintahan baru hasil*

*Pemilu 2014 mampu memanfaatkan peluang emas di dalam dan luar Indonesia.*

*Potensi yang dimaksud adalah pertumbuhan ekonomi di atas 10 persen melalui industri manufaktur padat karya dan pada saat yang sama meningkatkan kesejahteraan 40 persen penduduk Indonesia yang masih masuk kategori miskin dengan memberi lapangan kerja di sektor formal.”*

In the other paragraph or in the body of editorial this article told about the data of fact that espouse to the introduction sentence.

Some data of fact like the sentence in paragraph 3 “*Peluang emas ini seperti di negara Cina yang perekonomiannya tumbuh dengan cepat melalui manufaktur padat karya*”. And than in the sentence in paragraph 6 “*Dengan adanya peningkatan manu faktur di harapkan perekonomian indonesia akan meningkat, atau bahkan mengulang masa emas di tahun 1986-1992.*”

In the last paragraph that editorial conclusion is to complementary of hopping or plan for future life.

“*Indonesia butuh pertumbuhan berkualitas. Itu hanya dapat dicapai apabila Pemilu 2014 menghasilkan pemimpin yang mampu dan berani mengambil strategi pembangunan berorientasi penciptaan lapangan kerja dan pemerataan*”.

Analysis of how *Kompas* editorial respond the issues of presidential election:

The writer has determined that this editorial contained to know the respond of the issues of presidential election.

In this editorial told Take advantage of the Golden Opportunity, *Kompas* editorial explained this issue in a good sentence. *Kompas* editorial never used radicals. language to comment of the issue that related to Indonesian Government.

Indonesian Government.

The main point of this issue is the 2014 general election is expected to generate the leaders who are able and willing to take the development strategy oriented of employment creation and equitable distribution. Indonesia has a good potential to be better in the economic growth on 2014, through the labor-intensive manufacturing. It’s mean that the writer have a hopping to make Indonesia better than yesterday.

In six paragraph that the good hopping and reminded to Indonesia government. *“Dengan adanya peningkatan manufaktur di harapkan perekonomian indonesia akan meningkat, atau bahkan mengulang masa emas di tahun 1986-1992.”*

**Text 3 # Pre-campaign Announcement, Saturday, 15th March 2014**

Real text of editorial:

***Pengumuman Jelang Kampanye***

***DUA hari menjelang kampanye pemilu legislatif, Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan mengumumkan Joko Widodo sebagai calon presiden.***

*Mandat dari Ketua Umum DPP PDI-P Megawati Soekarnoputri itu langsung direspons Gubernur DKI Jakarta Joko Widodo yang sedang blusukan di Marunda, Jakarta Utara. ”Saya siap,” kata Jokowi. Perintah harian tulisan tangan Megawati itu dibacakan secara resmi Ketua Badan Pemenangan Pemilu PDI-P Puan Maharani di Kantor DPP PDI-P, Jumat (14/3).*

*Pengumuman calon presiden dari PDI-P itu direspons positif pasar saham. Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan yang sepanjang pagi berada dalam zona merah melonjak 152,48 poin (3,23 persen) sejak pukul 15.00 dan ditutup pada angka 4.878,64. Pengumuman itu sekaligus mengakhiri spekulasi politik soal calon presiden dari PDI-P.*

*Dengan pengumuman Jokowi sebagai calon presiden itu, persaingan capres untuk pemilu 9 Juli akan bertambah ramai. Sebelum ini sudah ada calon presiden dari Partai Golkar Aburizal Bakrie, dari Partai Gerindra Prabowo Subianto, dari Partai Hanura Wiranto-Hary Tanoesoedibjo, dan dari Partai Amanat Nasional Hatta Rajasa, serta Yusril Ihza Mahendra yang akan diajukan Partai Bulan Bintang.*

*Calon presiden yang sudah mendeklarasikan diri sejatinya belumlah resmi menjadi calon presiden. Penahapan pencalonan presiden masih harus menunggu hasil Pemilu Legislatif 9 April 2014. Sesuai dengan UU Pemilihan Presiden—jika tidak dibatalkan Mahkamah Konstitusi—calon presiden/wakil presiden diajukan partai politik atau gabungan partai politik yang mempunyai 25 persen suara secara nasional atau 20 persen kursi DPR pusat.*

*Khusus untuk Jokowi sendiri, setelah resmi menjadi calon presiden sesuai dengan tahapan pemilu yang ada, ia harus meminta izin kepada Presiden Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Aturan dituangkan dalam Pasal 7 UU Nomor 42 Tahun 2008 tentang Pemilihan Presiden.*

*Pencalonan Jokowi sebagai presiden oleh PDI-P memang akan menggairahkan perpolitikan yang sedang dihinggapi kelelahan politik yang ditunjukkan dengan terus menurunnya tingkat partisipasi politik. Kritik terhadap kinerja Jokowi yang baru 1,5 tahun memimpin Jakarta, dan rekam jejak calon presiden lain, pasti akan terjadi di panggung kampanye.*

*Masa kampanye pada 16 Maret-5 April 2014 akan menjadi ajang yang tepat bagi calon legislator dan juga calon presiden untuk memasarkan gagasannya soal bagaimana membangun Indonesia. Jokowi yang selama ini diunggulkan lembaga survei sebagai calon presiden populer juga dituntut untuk lebih banyak berbicara soal Indonesia yang selama ini justru dihindarinya.*

*Terlepas dari kontestasi politik menjelang pemilu 9 April dan 9 Juli, kita berharap semua pihak tetap bisa menjaga situasi dan kondisi politik bangsa ini. Keberhasilan kita menggelar pemilu secara damai dan transisi kekuasaan secara damai kian mematangkan demokrasi Indonesia.*

English translated:

**Pre-campaign Announcement**

TWO days before the legislative elections, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle announced Joko Widodo as a presidential candidate.   
The mandate of the Chairman of the PDI-P's Megawati Sukarno Putri directly responded by Jakarta Governor Joko Widodo being do official mission in Marunda. "I'm ready," said Jokowi. Order of the day was read handwriting Megawati formally Chairman of the PDI-P winning elections Puan Maharani, PDI-P Office, Friday (14/3).

Announcement of the presidential candidate of the PDI-P was a positive response to the stock market. Composite Stock Price Index during the morning to be in the red zone surged 152.48 points (3.23 percent) since at 15.00 and closed at 4878.64 figure. The announcement ending of the political speculation about the presidential candidate of the PDI-P.

With the announcement Jokowi as a presidential candidate, the competition for the presidential elections July 9 will get crowded. Prior to this existing presidential candidate of Golkar Party Aburizal Bakrie, of Gerindra Prabowo, Wiranto of Hanura-Hary Tanoesoedibjo, and from the National Mandate Party, Hatta Rajasa, and Yusril Ihza Mahendra to be filed PBB.   
Presidential candidates who have declared they to be true are not yet an official candidate for president. Phasing presidential nomination still has to wait for the results of the April 9 legislative election, 2014. In accordance with the Law on Election of the President-if not canceled the Constitutional Court-presidential / vice-president of a political party submitted or coalition of political parties that have 25 percent of the vote nationally, or 20 per cent of parliamentary seats center.   
Especially for Jokowi himself, after officially becoming a presidential candidate in accordance with the existing electoral stage, he had to ask permission to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. The rules set forth in Article 7 of Law Number 42 of 2008 on the Election of the President.

Jokowi candidacy as president by the PDI-P is going to excite politics being seized with political fatigue as indicated by the continued decline in the level of political participation. Critics of the new performance 1.5 years Jokowi leading Jakarta, and the track record of the other presidential candidates, must take place in the stage of the campaign.

The campaign period on 16 March to 5 April 2014 will be the right place for prospective legislators and presidential candidates to market their ideas about how to build Indonesia. That had been seeded Jokowi survey agency as a popular presidential candidate is also required to be more talk about Indonesia, which has been precisely to avoid.

Regardless of political contestation ahead of the April 9 elections and July 9, we hope all parties can maintain the political circumstances of the nation. Our success holding peaceful elections and peaceful transition of power increasingly mature democratic Indon

Analysis of the type of Editorial:

The text told about Pre-campaign Announcement. By analyzing the text, which contain of the type of Editorial. That the editorial type is Compliment. Because that in the second paragraph told that

“*Pengumuman calon presiden dari PDI-P itu direspons positif pasar saham. Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan yang sepanjang pagi berada dalam zona merah melonjak 152,48 poin (3,23 persen) sejak pukul 15.00 dan ditutup pada angka 4.878,64.”.* It’s mean that is a fossitive respound when Joko Widodo as a presidemtial candidate.

The reason that why when PDIP announced Jokowi as presidential candidate positive response to the stock market. Because in every party now has a presidential candidate like Aburizal Bakrie from Golkar party, Prabowo Subianto from Hanura party etc. With the announcement Jokowi as a presidential candidate, the competition for the presidential elections July 9 will get crowded.

In the six pragraph sentence “*Pencalonan Jokowi sebagai presiden oleh PDI-P memang akan menggairahkan perpolitikan Indonesia*”.

In the last paragraph the main point is irrespective of political contestation towards of elections time on April 9 and July 9, we hope all parties still be maintain the political circumstances of this nation. That the hope the editorial author represent the Indonesian people.

Analysis of how *Kompas* editorial respond the issues of presidential election:

The writer has determined that this editorial contained to know the respond of the issues of presidential election. In this editorial told Pre-campaign Announcement, *Kompas* editorial explained this issue in a good sentence. When the writer of this editorial explained this issue in the first paragraph told that Megawati announced that Jokowi as a presidential candidate.

*Kompas* Editorial always used elegant sentence and never used radical opinion to Indonesia goverment. “*Pencalonan Jokowi sebagai presiden oleh PDI-P memang akan menggairahkan perpolitikan Indonesia*.” Jokowi as a presidential candidate of the PDI-P is would an exciting Indonesian politics. The performance of Jokowi as governor of Jakarta it’s would a hot issue.

**Text 4 # Campaign Financial Capital, Tuesday, 18th March 2014**

Real text of editorial:

***Modal di Awal Kampanye***

***KAMPANYE hari pertama dan kedua berlangsung damai, aman, dan tertib. Ini modal baik untuk pemungutan suara 9 April 2014.***

*Sejumlah ketua umum partai politik turun langsung ke panggung kampanye. Selain menawarkan janji dan menjual pengalaman, mereka pun saling sindir dengan mencoba mengungkap sisi negatif pesaing mereka. Pola itu sah-sah saja dalam panggung bernama kampanye pemilu. Namun, tetap ada harapan, pidato di panggung kampanye terkontrol agar suasana damai tetap terjaga sampai semua tahapan pemilu selesai.*

*Tanggal 16 Maret-5 April 2014 adalah masa kampanye pemilu legislatif. Sebanyak 6.607 calon legislator akan memperebutkan 560 kursi DPR dan 945 calon anggota Dewan Perwakilan Daerah akan memperebutkan 136 kursi DPD. Adapun belasan ribu calon legislator akan memperebutkan 2.137 kursi DPRD provinsi dan 17.560 kursi DPRD kabupaten/kota. Parpol coba menawarkan gagasan dan program untuk menarik perhatian 181,1 juta pemilih.*

*Masyarakat berharap muncul narasi besar untuk membangun DPR yang lebih baik. DPR yang lebih responsif terhadap jeritan suara rakyat. DPR yang lebih produktif membuat produk legislasi yang lebih memperkuat posisi rakyat dan DPR yang mampu menyusun anggaran negara yang lebih ditujukan untuk kesejahteraan rakyat. Di tengah apatisme publik terhadap partai politik, calon legislator diharapkan mampu menawarkan apa yang mau dikerjakannya sebagai anggota ”Yang Terhormat” dalam upayanya mengawasi jalannya pemerintahan.*

*Tantangan Indonesia 2014-2019 terasa lebih kompleks. Memang ada bonus demografi yang dinikmati bangsa Indonesia, tetapi masalahnya bagaimana bonus demografi itu dimanfaatkan untuk kesejahteraan rakyat dan tidak malah berubah menjadi bencana demografi. Harus diakui, penyakit korupsi masih saja belum berhasil kita enyahkan, termasuk juga di DPR. Banyak anggota DPR dan penyelenggara negara lain yang terjerat kasus korupsi. Apa yang mau ditawarkan partai politik dan calon legislator untuk menekan angka korupsi di Indonesia?*

*Masih banyak isu strategis yang dihadapi bangsa Indonesia, yaitu ancaman terhadap kemajemukan, kesenjangan sosial ekonomi yang kian menganga, kehancuran lingkungan hidup, persiapan Indonesia menghadapi Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN 2015, dan isu strategis lain yang perlu dijawab parpol, calon legislator, ataupun calon pemimpin Indonesia 2014-2019.*

*Lebih ideal jika dalam kampanye Pemilu 2014 terjadi pertarungan gagasan besar terkait dengan masalah strategis yang dihadapi bangsa. Pada sisi lain, harus diakui, kampanye di era pragmatis seperti sekarang, yang terjadi adalah ”demokrasi jual-beli” yang mengandalkan uang sebagai daya tarik utama untuk menjatuhkan pilihan. Namun, dalam situasi yang sangat pragmatis seperti itu, tetap diperlukan narasi besar soal Indonesia mendatang.*

English translated:

**Campaign Financial Capital**

Campaign first and second day of peaceful, safe, and orderly. It's good for the voting capital of 9 April 2014. A number of political party chairmen down directly to the stage of the campaign. In addition to offering the promise and selling experience, they teased each other by trying to uncover the negative side of their competitors. The pattern is legitimate in a stage called the election campaign. Still, there is hope, a campaign speech at a controlled stage that peaceful atmosphere is maintained through all stages of the election is complete.

Dated 16 March to 5 April 2014 legislative election campaign period. A total of 6607 candidates for the legislature will be in the 560 House seats and 945 candidates for the DPD will compete for 136 seats in the DPD. As tens of thousands of prospective legislators will compete for 2,137 seats and 17 560 provincial assembly seats regency / city. Political parties try to offer ideas and programs to attract 181.1 million voters.

Society hopes appear larger narrative to build a better Parliament. Parliament is more responsive to the cry of the people's voice. More productive Parliament makes legislation that further strengthens the position of the people and Parliament are able to prepare the state budget that is intended for the welfare of the people. In the midst of public apathy towards political parties, candidates for the legislature is expected to offer what would be doing as a member of "The Honorable" in its efforts to oversee the running of the government.

Indonesia Challenge 2014-2019 was more complex. Indeed there is a demographic bonus enjoyed by people of Indonesia, but the problem is how the demographic bonus was utilized for the welfare of the people and does not even turn into a demographic disaster. Admittedly, the disease of corruption we still have not managed to get rid of, as well as in Parliament. Many members of Parliament and other state officials were entangled in corruption cases. What do you want to offer political parties and candidates for the legislature to reduce the number of corruption in Indonesia?

There are many strategic issues faced by Indonesia, which is a threat to the plurality, the growing socio-economic gap gaping, environmental destruction, preparation Indonesia the ASEAN Economic Community in 2015, and other strategic issues that need to be answered political parties, candidates for the legislature, or the leaders of Indonesia in 2014 -2019.

More ideal if the 2014 election campaign fight occurr great ideas related to the strategic issues facing the nation. On the other hand, it must be admitted, in the era of pragmatic campaign as it is now, the place was a "democratic buy-sell" that rely on money as the main attraction for dropping the option. However, in a very pragmatic situation like that, still required a great narrative about the upcoming Indonesia.

**Analysis:**

Analysis of the type of Editorial:

The text told aboutCampaign Financial Capital. By analyzing the text, which contain of the type of Editorial. That the editorial type is Criticism by solving. Because this text explained the situations Campaign Financial Capital. In the sentence of “***Kampanye hari pertama dan kedua berlangsung damai, aman, dan tertib. Ini modal baik untuk pemungutan suara 9 April 2014.***

And then this editorial explained the infirmity and the excess of public official campaign. In the sentence of “*Di tengah apatisme publik terhadap partai politik, calon legislator diharapkan mampu menawarkan solusi terbaik untuk membangun negeri ini*.” In this type there is a excess sentence “*Masih banyak isu strategis yang dihadapi bangsa Indonesia, salah satu diantaranya adalah persiapan Indonesia menghadapi Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN 2015”*

In the last paragraph make a good conclusion in the sentence of “*Pada sisi lain, harus diakui, kampanye di era pragmatis seperti sekarang, yang terjadi adalah ”demokrasi jual-beli” yang mengandalkan uang sebagai daya tarik utama untuk menjatuhkan pilihan. Namun, dalam situasi yang sangat pragmatis seperti itu, tetap diperlukan narasi besar soal Indonesia mendatang”*.

Analysis of how *Kompas* editorial respond the issues of presidential election:

In this editorial told Campaign Financial Capital *Kompas* editorial explained this issue in elegant sentance. Step by step the writer of editorial explained the the point of issue that make the reader interested. Every paragraph consis told about the issues.

The Indicates what is of concern to the public about the Campaign Financial Capital . So the editorial *Kompas* is the crystallization of public opinion.

In the last paragraph that editorial makes a good statement that to make Indonesian people understand especially to public official. “*Lebih ideal jika dalam kampanye Pemilu 2014 terjadi pertarungan gagasan besar terkait dengan masalah strategis yang dihadapi bangsa*”. The author of this editorial that statement is to compare with the other statement that related with Campaign Financial Capital. It’s notice to Indonesian government.

**Text 5# Money Politics in the Time of Campaign, Thursday, 20th March 2014**

Real text of editorial:

# *Politik Uang Masa Kampanye*

***PRAKTIK membagikan uang kepada peserta kampanye mencuat ke permukaan. Polri dan Badan Pengawas Pemilu telah mengendus masalah itu.***

*Sinyalemen adanya pembagian uang pada masa kampanye antara lain diangkat Kepala Polri Jenderal (Pol) Sutarman. Sutarman meminta agar masalah politik uang itu dilaporkan kepada Sentra Penegakan Hukum Terpadu agar bisa ditindaklanjuti. (Kompas, 19 Maret 2014). Adanya indikasi politik uang juga mulai tercium Badan Pengawas Pemilu yang berjanji segera menyampaikan praktik politik uang itu kepada masyarakat.*

*Politik uang dalam artian memberikan uang kepada kelompok masyarakat untuk menghadiri kampanye rupanya sudah menjadi fenomena hampir tiap kampanye, baik dalam pemilu maupun pemilu kepala daerah. Dalam situasi yang pragmatis dan transaksional seperti saat ini, sangat susah memobilisasi massa tanpa adanya dana. Calon anggota legislatif harus mengurus kocek mereka untuk menyewa bus, membayar uang makan, memberikan kaus, serta memberikan uang saku kepada para peserta kampanye. Kondisi seperti inilah yang membuat politik menjadi begitu mahal. Sejumlah calon legislator pun mengeluhkan kondisi ini.*

*Dalam situasi psikologis masyarakat seperti yang ada sekarang, mungkin perlu dipikirkan mekanisme kampanye yang lebih efektif. Kampanye dengan memobilisasi massa memang bisa menunjukkan eksistensi sebuah partai politik, tetapi kadang tidak efektif sebagai penyampaian pesan. Perlu dipikirkan model kampanye yang lebih efektif untuk menyampaikan pesan secara dialogis sekaligus melakukan pendidikan politik.*

*Keinginan bangsa ini untuk mewujudkan pemilu berintegritas, dengan wakil-wakil rakyat yang berintegritas pula, seyogianya tidak dikotori politik uang. Adalah sebuah inkonsistensi jika parpol mencanangkan komitmen memberantas korupsi, tetapi di lapangan parpol mengimingi peserta kampanye dengan imbalan.*

*Mahalnya biaya pemilu yang menurut penelitian Pramono Anung Wibowo bisa mencapai Rp 6 miliar menjadikan pemilu sangat mahal. Jika pola itu terus terjadi, DPR akan didominasi para pemodal yang mempunyai kekuatan kapital besar atau calon legislator yang dikontrol para pemodal besar.*

*Menjadi harapan kita bersama, aturan dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 2012 tentang Pemilu Anggota DPR ditegakkan pada saat minggu-minggu pertama kampanye. Selain melanggar hukum, pemberian uang kepada peserta kampanye bisa berdampak pada dibatalkannya keikutsertaan mereka dalam pemilu. Aturan itu harus ditegakkan karena ketika aturan hanya menjadi teks, kewibawaan aturan itu akan kian meredup dan pada akhirnya situasi anarki bisa terjadi.*

*Berbagai penyimpangan kecil dalam masa kampanye perlu ditertibkan sehingga tidak berkembang menjadi pelanggaran-pelanggaran besar.*

English translated:

**Money Politics in the Time of Campaign**

PRACTICE distributed to the participants of the campaign money raised. Police and the Election Supervisory Board have sniffed the problem.   
Indication of the distribution of money during the campaign, among others, was appointed Chief of Police Gen. (Pol) Sutarman. Sutarman requested that the issue of money politics was reported to the Integrated Law Enforcement Center to be followed up. (*Kompas*, March 19, 2014). Indications of money politics also began to smell the Election Supervisory Body which has promised to deliver the money to the political practices of the community.

Political money in terms of giving money to community groups to attend the campaign seems to have become a phenomenon almost every campaign, both in the election and the election of regional heads. In pragmatic and transactional situations such as this, it is very difficult to mobilize the masses in the absence of funds. Legislative candidates have to take care of their pockets to hire the bus, pay the money to eat, providing jerseys, as well as giving an allowance to the participants of the campaign. Conditions like these that make politics become so expensive. A number of prospective legislators lamented this condition.   
In the psychological situation of society as it exists now, may need to think about a more effective campaign mechanism. Campaigns to mobilize the masses are able to show the existence of a political party, but sometimes not as effective as delivery of messages. Needs to consider a more effective campaign models to convey the message through dialogue and conduct political education.   
The desire of this nation to realize the election integrity, with representatives of integrity anyway, should not littered money politics. Is an inconsistency if the parties declare commitment to eradicate corruption, but in the field of political parties in exchange of campaigners.

The high cost of elections according to research Pramono Agung Wibowo could reach USD 6 billion to make the election very expensive. If that pattern continues, the House will be dominated by investors who have large capital strength or potential legislators who controlled large investors.

Being a common hope, the rules in the Act No. 8 of 2012 on the Election of Members of Parliament are enforced during the first weeks of the campaign. In addition to breaking the law, giving money to the participants of the campaign could have an impact on the cancellation of their participation in the election. The rules were to be enforced because when the rules only to text, authority rules that will grow dimmer and ultimately anarchy situation could occur.   
Various minor irregularities in the campaign need to be regulated so it does not develop into major violations.

**Analysis:**

Analysis of the type of Editorial:

The text told about Money Politics in the Time of Campaign. By analyzing the text, which contain of the type of Editorial. That the editorial type is offensives. Because this text explained the statement of Money Politics in the Time of Campaign. In the sentence of “*Praktik membagikan uang kepada peserta kampanye mencuat ke permukaan. Polri dan Badan Pengawas Pemilu telah mengendus masalah itu.*

The reason why make taht statement in the fist paragraph, there is the reason in the sentence of “*Politik uang dalam artian memberikan uang kepada kelompok masyarakat untuk menghadiri kampanye rupanya sudah menjadi fenomena hampir tiap kampanye*”.

And in the last paragraph that related to the offensives of editorial type is in the sentence of “*Berbagai penyimpangan kecil dalam masa kampanye perlu ditertibkan sehingga tidak berkembang menjadi pelanggaran-pelanggaran besar*.” This type is must be attention to all of the reader especially to Indonesian government and Indonesian people.

Analysis of how *Kompas* editorial respond the issues of presidential election:

In this editorial toldMoney Politics in the Time of Campaign *Kompas* editorial, when explain this issue the writer of editorial focus to money politics. Money politics is the big problem in Indonesia country, which makes the writer critic that situation like in the paragraph 3 “*Dalam situasi psikologis masyarakat seperti yang ada sekarang, mungkin perlu dipikirkan mekanisme kampanye yang lebih efektif. Kampanye dengan memobilisasi massa memang bisa menunjukkan eksistensi sebuah partai politik, tetapi kadang tidak efektif sebagai penyampaian pesan. Perlu dipikirkan model kampanye yang lebih efektif untuk menyampaikan pesan secara dialogis sekaligus melakukan pendidikan politik.*”

The exasperations Indonesian people to the Money Politics in the Time of Campaign was representative to *Kompas* editorial.

**Text 6 # MK Reinforced Thresholds, Friday, 21th March 2014**

Real text of editorial:

***MK Kuatkan Ambang Batas***

***Mahkamah Konstitusi menolak permohonan uji materi UU Nomor 42 Tahun 2008 tentang Pemilu Presiden yang diajukan Yusril Ihza Mahendra.***

*Putusan MK itu mengakhiri spekulasi berbagai kalangan soal peserta pemilu presiden 9 Juli 2014. Partai politik terbelah soal ambang batas pencalonan presiden. Seperti dikutip dari Kompas, 20 Maret 2014, Partai Keadilan Sejahtera dan Partai Persatuan Pembangunan menginginkan ambang batas pencalonan presiden ditiadakan. Adapun Partai Golkar dan PDI-P tetap menginginkan adanya ambang batas pencalonan presiden tersebut.*

*Soal ambang batas pencalonan presiden terus menjadi bahan perdebatan di DPR saat DPR akan merevisi UU No 42/2008 tentang Pemilu Presiden. Namun, karena tak tercapai kesepakatan politik, DPR tak jadi merevisi UU No 42/2008 sampai akhirnya eksistensi Pasal 9 UU Pemilu Presiden itu diuji ke Mahkamah Konstitusi.*

*Uji materi diajukan Yusril Ihza Mahendra, calon presiden dari Partai Bulan Bintang. Dalam Pasal 9 UU No 42/2008 ditegaskan, pasangan calon presiden dan wakil presiden diajukan parpol atau gabungan parpol yang memiliki paling sedikit 20 persen kursi DPR atau 25 persen perolehan suara sah nasional dalam pemilu DPR. Pasal 9 itu dianggap bertentangan dengan UUD 1945 yang menyebutkan, calon presiden dan calon wapres diajukan oleh parpol atau gabungan parpol. UUD 1945 tak memberikan tambahan syarat apa pun. Namun, MK berpendapat, penetapan ambang batas pencalonan presiden merupakan kebijakan hukum terbuka atau delegasi kewenangan terbuka yang dapat ditentukan sebagai open legal policy. Open legal policy bergantung pada kesepakatan politik antara DPR dan pemerintah.*

*Pro dan kontra terjadi mengiringi putusan MK tersebut. Namun, kita berharap karena UUD 1945 menegaskan putusan MK final dan mengikat, putusan MK harus dihormati. Perjuangan untuk mengubah ambang batas pencalonan presiden harus kembali dibawa ke DPR 2014-2019 yang harus disesuaikan dengan putusan MK sebelumnya soal pemilu serentak pada 2019.*

*Dengan putusan MK itu, pemilu 9 April 2014 menjadi penting karena menentukan calon presiden/calon wapres yang bersaing dalam pemilu presiden 9 Juli 2014. Partai yang telah mengumumkan capres mereka, yaitu Joko Widodo (PDI-P), Prabowo Subianto (Partai Gerindra), Aburizal Bakrie (Partai Golkar), Wiranto-Hary Tanoesoedibjo (Hanura), Hatta Rajasa (PAN), dan Yusril Ihza Mahendra (PBB), harus berjuang untuk menembus ambang batas pencalonan presiden. Partai yang gagal menembus 25 persen suara sah secara nasional atau 20 persen kursi DPR (112 kursi) harus bergabung dengan partai lain untuk bisa mengajukan capres atau cawapres.*

*Dengan terbitnya putusan MK, kita berharap konsentrasi diarahkan pada pelaksanaan serta kesuksesan pemilu legislatif 9 April dan akhirnya pemilu presiden 9 Juli 2014.*

English translated:

**MK Reinforced Thresholds**

The Constitutional Court rejected the judicial review of Law No. 42 of 2008 regarding the proposed Presidential Election Yusril Ihza Mahendra.   
The Constitutional Court's decision ended speculation about the various groups of participant’s presidential elections on 9th of July, 2014. The political party was torn about the presidential nomination threshold. As quoted from *Kompas*, 20 0f March 2014, the Prosperous Justice Party and the United Development Party presidential nomination threshold wants abolished. The Golkar and PDI-P still want the threshold of the presidential nomination.

Problem threshold presidential nomination continues to be a matter of debate in the DPR when the DPR will revise Law No. 42/2008 on the presidential election. However, no agreement was reached because of politics, the DPR is not so revise Law No. 42/2008 until finally the existence of Article 9 of the Presidential Election Law to the Constitutional Court examined.

Judicial review was proposed Yusril Ihza Mahendra, the presidential candidate of the PAN. In Article 9 of Law No. 42/2008 is confirmed, the pair of candidates for president and vice president of the proposed political party or coalition of political parties that have at least 20 percent of parliamentary seats, or 25 percent of votes in the election valid national Parliament. Article 9 was considered contrary to the 1945 Constitution which states, presidential candidate and vice presidential candidate proposed by a political party or coalition of political parties. 1945 did not provide any additional requirements. However, the Court argued, the determination of threshold running for president is the policy of the law is open or the delegation of authority is open which can be determined as an open legal policy. Open legal policy depends on a political agreement between the Parliament and the government.

Pros and cons accompany a decision of the Court. However, we expect for 1945 confirms the final and binding decision of the Court, the Court's decision should be respected. The struggle to change the threshold of the presidential nomination should be brought back to the House of Representatives 2014-2019 should be adjusted to the Constitutional Court before the election that is simultaneously in 2019.   
With the decision of the Constitutional Court, the April 9 election 2014 is important because it determines the candidates for president / vice presidential candidates competing in the presidential elections July 9, 2014. The party that has announced their candidate, Joko Widodo (PDI-P), Prabowo (Gerindra), Bakrie (Golkar), Wiranto-Hary Tanoesoedibjo (Hanura), Hatta Rajasa (PAN), and Yusril Ihza Mahendra (UN), had to struggle to penetrate the presidential nomination threshold. The party failed to break the 25 percent national valid votes or 20 percent of parliamentary seats (112 seats) must join with other parties to be able to submit or vice presidential candidate.

With the publication of the decision of the Court, we expect the concentration directed to the implementation and success of the April 9 legislative elections and finally presidential elections on of 9thof July, 2014.

**Analysis:**

Analysis of the type of Editorial:

The text told aboutMK Reinforced Thresholds. By analyzing the text, which contain of the type of Editorial. That the editorial type is Defense. Because this text explained some of judgment of MK Reinforced Thresholds to the presidential candidate who complent about this issue. In the sentence of “*Soal ambang batas pencalonan presiden terus menjadi bahan perdebatan di DPR saat DPR akan merevisi UU No 42/2008 tentang Pemilu Presiden*”.

This sentences as a affirmation to MK Reinforced Threshold “*MK berpendapat, penetapan ambang batas pencalonan presiden merupakan kebijakan hukum terbuka atau delegasi kewenangan terbuka yang dapat ditentukan sebagai open legal policy*”.

The last paragraph the sentence of *“Dengan terbitnya putusan MK, kita berharap konsentrasi diarahkan pada pelaksanaan serta kesuksesan pemilu legislatif 9 April dan akhirnya pemilu presiden 9 Juli 2014”*. This sentences is so imfortant for the type of Defense.

Analysis of how *Kompas* editorial respond the issues of presidential election:

In this editorial toldMK Reinforced Threshold. *Kompas* editorial, when explained this issue the writer of editorial focus to explained to Indonesian curt. This makes the author this column the publication of the decision of the Court“Pro dan kontra terjadi mengiringi putusan MK tersebut. *Namun, kita berharap karena UUD 1945 menegaskan putusan MK final dan mengikat, putusan MK harus dihormati.*”. That the point of issue when told about MK Reinforced Threshold.

**Text 7# Exerted the Suffrage, Monday, 24th March 2014**

Real text of editorial:

***Menggunakan Hak Pilih***

***PEMILU Legislatif 9 April 2014 tinggal 16 hari lagi. Panggung kampanye ramai. Akan tetapi, kenyataannya, banyak caleg yang tak dikenal pemilihnya.***

*Pemilu legislatif dihadapkan pada masalah yang sama dari pemilu ke pemilu, yakni partisipasi politik yang tidak tinggi. Tingkat partisipasi politik di Indonesia sedang mengalami tren turun. Pada saat Orde Baru berakhir, Pemilu 1999 dinilai sebagai pemilu paling demokratis. Tingkat partisipasi politik waktu itu mencapai 92,74 persen. Tingkat partisipasi politik itu terus turun dari pemilu ke pemilu. Pada Pemilu Legislatif 2009, tingkat partisipasi politik berada pada angka 70,09 persen.*

*Latar belakang inilah yang mungkin mendorong Ketua MPR Sidarto Danusubroto menyerukan agar masyarakat menggunakan hak pilihnya. Seruan itu disampaikan kepada wartawan seusai pertemuan antarlembaga negara di Kompleks Parlemen, akhir pekan lalu. Partisipasi politik masyarakat, menurut Sidarto seperti dikutip Kompas, 21 Maret 2014, diharapkan tumbuh dari kesadaran, bukan karena paksaan atau politik uang.*

*Seberapa tinggi tingkat partisipasi politik memang tidak akan memengaruhi pemilu. Pemilu tetap sah dan siapa pun yang terpilih tetap akan punya legitimasi. Di Indonesia, memilih adalah hak, berbeda dengan negara lain yang menempatkan pemilih sebagai kewajiban.*

*Sejauh yang kita tangkap dari pemberitaan media massa, pemilih masih bingung terhadap tata cara pemilihan. Pemilih tak bisa membedakan antara pemilihan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, Dewan Perwakilan Daerah, serta Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Provinsi maupun DPRD yang akan dipilih pada Pemilu 9 April. Kenyataan itu juga dikonfirmasi dengan hasil penelitian peneliti indikator politik Kuskrido Ambardi, yang menyebutkan, 48,7 persen tidak mengenal siapa caleg di daerah pemilihan mereka. (Tempo, 22 Maret 2014)*

*Meskipun tak memengaruhi legitimasi pemilu, Komisi Pemilihan Umum tetap perlu melakukan langkah-langkah untuk merespons gejala kelelahan politik yang sedang terjadi. Panggung kampanye yang sudah berlangsung seminggu dan sepi dengan gagasan alternatif untuk membangun Indonesia belum sepenuhnya mampu meredam kelelahan politik yang sedang terjadi. Memang, dalam kampanye terbuka semua partai politik ada peserta yang datang, termasuk anak-anak, tetapi tetap harus dipastikan apakah mereka datang karena kesukarelaan atau karena mobilisasi massa yang mengandalkan kekuatan modal.*

*Pemilu 9 April akan diikuti 181 juta pemilih dengan lebih dari 11 juta pemilih adalah pemilih yang baru pertama kali memberikan suara. Kita berharap KPU lebih aktif menyosialisasikan teknis pemberian suara dan harus bisa memastikan surat pemberitahuan memilih sudah diterima pemilih tiga hari sebelum hari pemungutan suara. Jangan sampai Kelompok Penyelenggara Pemungutan Suara (KPPS) memainkan surat pemberitahuan memilih untuk kepentingan parpol tertentu.*

English Translated**:**

**Exerted the Suffrage**

Legislative on 9th of April 2014 ELECTION stay 16 days longer. The stage was crowded campaign. However, in reality, many candidates are unknown constituents.

Legislative elections are faced with the same problem from election to election, that political participation is not high. The level of political participation in Indonesia is experiencing a downtrend. At the end of the New Order, Election 1999 was rated as the most democratic elections. The level of political participation that time reached 92.74 percent. Political participation was kept down from election to election. At the legislative elections in 2009, the level of political participation stood at 70.09 per cent.

This background may encourage Sidarto Danusubroto Assembly Speaker called for the public to use their right to vote. The call was released to the press after a meeting between state institutions at the Parliament Complex last weekend. Political participation of the community, according to Sidarto as quoted by Kompas, March 21, 2014, is expected to grow from consciousness, not by force or money politics.

How high the level of political participation is is not going to affect the election. Elections remain valid and anyone elected will still have legitimacy. In Indonesia, the vote is, in contrast to other countries that put voters as a liability.   
As far as we conceive of the mass media, voters are still confused about the election procedures. Voters cannot distinguish between the selection of the House of Representatives, Regional Representatives Council, and the House of Representatives and the Provincial Council to be elected at the general election on 9 April. That fact is also confirmed by the results of the study researchers Kuskrido Ambardi political indicators, which states, 48.7 percent did not know who the candidates in their constituencies.

(*Tempo*, March 22, 2014) Although not affect the legitimacy of the election, the National Election Commission still need to take steps to respond to the current political fatigue symptoms occur. The stage campaign that has lasted a week and deserted with alternative ideas to build Indonesia has yet to dampen the ongoing political fatigue. Indeed, in an open campaign of all political parties there are participants who came, including children, but it remains to be ascertained whether they come as voluntary or due to mass mobilization that relies on the power of capital.

April 9 polls will be followed by 181 million voters with more than 11 million voters were first-time voters cast their ballots. We hope the Commission more actively disseminates technical and voting should be able to ensure the notice has been received of voters chose three days before polling day. Do not let the group organizer Ballot (KPPS) plays a notification letter for the benefit of choosing a particular political party.

**Analysis:**

Analysis of the type of Editorial:

The text told aboutExerted the Suffrage. By analyzing the text, which contain of the type of Editorial. That the editorial type is Support of to exerted the suffrage. Because this text describes the endrosement to the Indonesian people they must exerted the suffrage. In the sentence of “*Tingkat partisipasi politik di Indonesia sedang mengalami tren turun*.”

The reason why the writer describe the situations of political participation in Indonesia is experiencing a downtrend. In the sentence of “*Latar belakang inilah yang mungkin mendorong Ketua MPR Sidarto Danusubroto menyerukan agar masyarakat menggunakan hak pilihnya*.”

In the last paragraph that the conclusion Indonesian people should voted a presidential election, that KPPS do not plays a notification letter for the benefit of choosing a particular political party. In the sentence of” “*Jangan sampai Kelompok Penyelenggara Pemungutan Suara (KPPS) memainkan surat pemberitahuan memilih untuk kepentingan parpol tertentu*.”

Analysis of how *Kompas* editorial respond the issues of presidential election:

In this editorial told the Exerted the Suffrage. *Kompas* editorial, when

explained this issue the writer of editorial focus to explained to invited Indonesian people to do a voted of presidential election. The main issue of this editorial is in the paragraph of “*Pemilu legislatif dihadapkan pada masalah yang sama dari pemilu ke pemilu, yakni partisipasi politik yang tidak tinggi. Tingkat partisipasi politik di Indonesia sedang mengalami tren turun.*

*turun*”. In the title of the editorial “*Menggunakan Hak Pilih*” that represented the Indonesian Government to do a voted a presidential election.

**Text 8# Nyepi On the Eve of Legislative Elections 2014, Saturday, 29th March 2014**

Real text of editorial:

***Nyepi Menjelang Pileg 2014***

***PERAYAAN  hari Nyepi 1936 Saka jatuh pada 31 Maret 2014. Namun, gaduh kampanye membuat berbeda dengan hari raya Nyepi tahun sebelumnya.***

*Kegaduhan tidak hanya terlihat di spanduk, baliho, foto-foto luar biasa besar orang-orang mejeng di jalan-jalan protokol, ramainya iklan di media cetak, elektronik, dan digital, tetapi juga panggung kampanye dengan berbagai gaya karbitan para juru kampanye.*

*Bahasa kampanye menjelang pemilu legislatif sama: jualan diri. Lebih kurang menampilkan keunggulan diri (partai) terhadap yang lain. Pendek kata, jualan kecap dengan trademark ”tak ada kecap nomor dua”. Selalu dilengkapi dengan penyanyi-penyanyi penghibur, bagi masyarakat umum panggung kampanye tidak lebih dari panggung hiburan.*

*Tidak semua kampanye adalah hoax (bohong), tidak juga seluruhnya benar dan jujur. Benar dalam arti janji-janji itu dipenuhi, jujur dalam arti yang dikatakan sebagai cerminan niat dan hati kecil. Nafsu besar caleg, capres-cawapres, dan partai untuk menang bisa membuat makna kampanye runtuh oleh kebohongan atas nama kejujuran dan janji-janji manis yang siap dimungkiri.*

*Kampanye dan kontestasi itu ajakan berpartisipasi. Partisipasi adalah syarat minimal demokratisasi (Robert Dahl). Keduanya merupakan keharusan setiap proses pileg dan pilpres. Dalam suasana serba transparan dan kemajuan teknologi modern sekarang, kebohongan gampang terkuak.*

*Sindir-menyindir dan saling menjelekkan di atas panggung segera terlihat oleh kenyataan di balik panggung. Barangkali tidak terbukti oleh kegairahan ikut kampanye, tetapi ketika mencobloskan paku ke pilihannya pada 9 April nanti. Masyarakat semakin cerdas dan melek, selain oleh ketersediaan sarana, pengetahuan, dan kemuakan, juga oleh ketajaman hati.*

*Demokrasi tidak selesai dipenuhi secara prosedural (Huntington), tetapi juga terlaksana dalam suasana bebas, adil, dan rahasia. Posisi wasit semacam KPU dan Bawaslu diperlukan agar ikut menjaga prosedur dipenuhi dan dijalankan tanpa kebohongan, apalagi disertasi sikap dan langkah keberpihakan kepada kontestan tertentu.*

*Terpenuhinya syarat-syarat minimal pileg yang adil, bebas, dan rahasia dikembalikan pada pilihan bebas setiap pemilih dengan tetap mempertimbangkan berbagai kendala yang terus terjadi, seperti kesiapan sarana atau kericuhan administratif. Hasil survei memang bisa tidak mencerminkan realitas, tetapi ketika survei tidak dimuati titipan, hasilnya menguakkan sebagian besar kebenaran. Mengenal sosok-sosok caleg dan partainya, berarti mengingat kembali rekam jejak masing-masing.*

*Nyepi 2014 sinkron dengan hari-hari menjelang hari-H 9 April. Kita manfaatkan kesempatan ini sebagai introspeksi saat kita ingin ikut serta mengatur masa depan negara dan pemerintahan kita, Indonesia.Selamat hari raya Nyepi Tahun Baru Saka 1936!*

English Translated:

**Nyepi on the Eve of Legislative Elections 2014**

CELEBRATION 1936 Saka Nyepi day falls on March 31, 2014. However, in contrast to the rowdy campaign makes Nyepi previous year.

Noise not only look at the banners, billboards, remarkable photographs of the people in the streets mejeng protocol, the height of advertising in print, electronic, and digital, but also stage campaign with a variety of styles karbitan campaigners.

Language legislative election campaign ahead of the same: selling your self. Approximately show the advantages of self (party) against another. In short, selling soy sauce with the trademark "no ketchup number two". Always equipped with singers’ entertainers, stage a campaign for the general public is nothing more than entertainment stage.

Not all campaigns are hoax (lie), not entirely true and honest. True in the sense that these promises fulfilled, honest in the sense that is said to be a reflection of the intentions and little hearts. Lust great candidates, presidential-vice presidential candidate, and the party to win to make the meaning of a campaign of lies collapsed in the name of honesty and sweet promises were prepared denied.

Campaign and the contestation of invitation to participate. Participation is a minimum requirement of democratization (Robert Dahl). Both are general elections and election process. In an atmosphere of all-transparent and modern technological advances, lie easily revealed.

Quipped sarcastically-and vilify each other on stage soon be seen by the fact behind the stage. It may not be proven by excitement join the campaign, but when punch of nail into his choice on the 9th April. People are increasingly intelligent and literate, in addition to the availability of facilities, knowledge, and nausea, as well as by the sharpness of the liver.

Democracy is not completed satisfactorily procedural (Huntington), but also carried out in a free, fair, and confidential. The position of the Commission and the referee sort Bawaslu required to participate to maintain procedures are met and executed without lies, especially dissertation attitude and empowering to a certain contestant.

Minimum conditions are met pileg fair, free and secret returned on the free choice of each voter by considering the various constraints that continue to occur, such as the readiness of facilities or administrative chaos. The survey results can indeed do not reflect reality, but when the survey was not charged a deposit, the results unfold most of the truth.

Getting to know the figures and the party's candidates, meaning recall the track record of each. Nyepi 2014 in sync with the days leading up to D-day on 9 April. We take advantage of this opportunity as introspection when we want to participate and regulate the future state of our government, Indonesia.Selamat Nyepi Saka New Year 1936!

**Analysis:**

Analysis of the type of Editorial:

The text told about Nyepi on the Eve of Legislative Elections 2014. By analyzing the text, which contain of the type of Editorial. That the editorial type is Criticism by solving. Because this text the situations of Nyepi on the Eve of Legislative Elections 2014. In the sentence of *“****Perayaan hari Nyepi 1936 Saka jatuh pada 31 Maret 2014. Namun, gaduh kampanye membuat berbeda dengan hari raya Nyepi tahun sebelumnya.”***

And then this editorial explained the infirmity and the excess of Nyepi on the Eve of Legislative Elections 2014. This infirmity of sentence of *Bahasa kampanye menjelang pemilu legislatif sama: jualan diri*.” The excess of sentence “*Mengenal sosok-sosok caleg dan partainya, berarti mengingat kembali rekam jejak masing-masing*.” Legislative Elections 2014 editorial is the author gives the criticism, in the sentence of “*Kita manfaatkan kesempatan ini sebagai introspeksi saat kita ingin ikut serta mengatur masa depan negara dan pemerintahan kita, Indonesia.Selamat hari raya Nyepi . Tahun Baru Saka 1936!*” In the last paragraph that a summary of Nyepi on the Eve of Presidential election.

Analysis of how *Kompas* editorial respond the issues of presidential election:

The writer has determined that this editorial contained to know the respond of the issue of presidential election.

Step by step the writer of editorial explained the the point of issue that make the reader interested. Every paragraph consis told about Nyepi on the Eve of Legislative Elections 2014. The Indicates what is of concern to the public about. So the editorial *Kompas* is the crystallization of public opinion. *“Nyepi 2014 sinkron dengan hari-hari menjelang hari-H 9 April. Kita manfaatkan kesempatan ini sebagai introspeksi saat kita ingin ikut serta mengatur masa depan negara dan pemerintahan kita, Indonesia.Selamat hari raya Nyepi Tahun Baru Saka 1936!”* This paragraph is the conclusion about the issue Nyepi on the Eve of Legislative. The main issue here is remember to Indonesian people and Indonesian Government that Nyepi today is different situation in other years.

**Text 9 # The Convoyed of Democratic Processes, Tuesday, 1st April 2014**

Real text of editorial:

***Mengawal Proses Demokrasi***

***SEBANYAK 39 lembaga akan melakukan penghitungan cepat (quick count) Pemilu Legislatif 9 April 2014. Antusiasme publik itu patut diapresiasi.***

*Lembaga yang melakukan hitung cepat berpartisipasi untuk mengawal proses demokrasi. Pemilu 9 April dan Pemilu Presiden 9 Juli 2014 adalah tahap akhir dari proses konsolidasi demokrasi Indonesia. Sejumlah ilmuwan politik menyebutkan, sebuah negara masuk dalam kategori negara yang matang demokrasinya adalah ketika negara tersebut mampu melakukan sirkulasi kekuasaan secara damai melalui jalur demokrasi.*

*Meski hasil penghitungan cepat bukan hasil resmi pemilu, melalui hitung cepat yang mengandalkan ilmu statistik dan teknologi komunikasi, pada sore hari masyarakat sudah mendapat gambaran hasil pemilu. Hasil resmi Pemilu 9 April secara nasional baru ditetapkan Komisi Pemilihan Umum pada 6-7 Mei 2014. Hampir satu bulan setelah pemungutan suara. Setelah penetapan suara hasil pemilu, masih ada waktu penyelesaian sengketa pemilu di Mahkamah Konstitusi. Hasil pemilu legislatif menentukan parpol atau gabungan parpol mana saja yang berhak mengusung calon presiden ataupun calon wapres.*

*Ikut serta dalam pemilu adalah hak asasi manusia, termasuk mengetahui hasil pemilu. Melaksanakan hitung cepat pemilu adalah bagian dari hak masyarakat untuk berpartisipasi dalam pelaksanaan pemilu seiring dengan kemajuan ilmu pengetahuan. Semua pihak berkepentingan hasil pemilu dapat diketahui agar langkah politik juga bisa diambil untuk persiapan Pemilu Presiden 9 Juli 2014.*

*Publikasi hitung cepat baru bisa dilakukan setelah pukul 15.00 WIB atau dua jam setelah TPS di Indonesia barat tutup. Pada saat hasil hitung cepat boleh dipublikasikan, di Indonesia bagian timur sudah pukul 17.00. Sejumlah lembaga survei mempertanyakan argumentasi pembatasan waktu tersebut. Mereka juga sedang menguji pasal dalam UU Pemilu itu ke Mahkamah Konstitusi.*

*Banyaknya lembaga yang melakukan hitung cepat adalah perkembangan menarik. Masyarakat juga harus siap mengantisipasi hasil hitung cepat tersebut sambil menunggu hasil resmi dari KPU. Hitung cepat dilaksanakan selain sebagai pembanding hasil KPU, juga karena lambannya penghitungan suara berjenjang yang memakan waktu sekitar satu bulan.*

*Di masa mendatang, seiring dengan perkembangan teknologi komunikasi dan kesiapan masyarakat, bangsa Indonesia perlu mempertimbangkan sistem e-voting. MK, dalam putusannya No 147/2009, saat menguji Pasal 88 UU No 32/2004 menyebutkan, pasal tentang ”mencoblos” dalam pemilu adalah konstitusional secara bersyarat sepanjang kata mencoblos dimaknai juga sebagai penggunaan metode e-voting. Dengan demokrasi yang kian matang dan teknologi yang kian maju, pada saatnya bangsa Indonesia perlu melakukan pemilu dengan metode e-voting yang hasilnya bisa lebih cepat diketahui.*

Ennglish Translated:

**The Convoyed of Democratic Processes**

As many as 39 agencies will be conducting a quick count (quick count) April 9 legislative elections of 2014. The enthusiasm of the public it should be appreciated.   
Institutions that participated did a quick count to safeguard the democratic process. April 9 polls and presidential elections July 9, 2014 is the final stage of the process of democratic consolidation in Indonesia. Some political scientists say a country in the category of a mature democratic country when the country is capable of circulating power peacefully through democratic channels.

Although the results of the quick count is not the official results of the election, through the quick count statistics that rely on science and technology communication, on the afternoon of the community have got the picture of the election results. Official results that of 9th on April polls nationally established a new National Election Commission that of 6th to 7th of May, 2014. Nearly one month after the vote. After the determination of the election results sound, there is still time settlement of electoral disputes in the Constitutional Court. The results of the legislative elections determine the political party or coalitions of political parties are entitled to carry any presidential or vice presidential candidate.

Participate in the election are human rights, including knowing the election results. Conducting the election quick count is part of the public's right to participate in the elections along with the progress of science. All interested parties the results of the election can be seen that the political steps can also be taken in preparation for the presidential election July 9, 2014.

Publication quick count can only be done after 15:00 pm or two hours after polling stations closed in western Indonesia. At the time of quick count results should be published, in eastern Indonesia has 17.00. A number of arguments questioning the survey agency time limit. They also are testing clause in the election law to the Constitutional Court.

The number of institutions that conduct quick count is an exciting development. Communities must also be prepared to anticipate the results of the quick count while waiting for the official results of the Commission. Calculate quickly implemented than as a comparison result of the Commission, as well as the slow pace of vote counting stages which takes about one month.

In the future, along with the development of communication technology and society readiness, Indonesia will need to consider the e-voting system. The Court, in its decision No. 147/2009, when the test of Article 88 of Law No. 32/2004 states, article about the "cast" in the election is conditional constitutional along the said voting is also interpreted as the use of e-voting methods. With democracy becoming increasingly mature and advanced technology, at the time the Indonesian people have to do with the method of election e-voting results can be quickly known.

Analysis of the type of Editorial:

The text told aboutThe Convoyed of Democratic Processes. By analyzing the text, which contain of the type of Editorial. That the editorial type is Support of the Convoyed of Democratic Prosses. Because this text describes the endrosement to the Indonesian people they must knew about e-votting legeslative process. In the first paragraph “*Sebanyak 39 lembaga akan melakukan penghitungan cepat (quick count) Pemilu Legislatif 9 April 2014. Antusiasme publik itu patut diapresiasi.****”***

The reason about that support is in the second paragraph “*Meski hasil penghitungan cepat bukan hasil resmi pemilu, melalui hitung cepat yang mengandalkan ilmu statistik dan teknologi komunikasi, pada sore hari masyarakat sudah mendapat gambaran hasil pemilu*.”

In the last paragraph that as a lid that the support of the type of editorial. “*Dengan demokrasi yang kian matang dan teknologi yang kian maju, pada saatnya bangsa Indonesia perlu melakukan pemilu dengan metode e-voting yang hasilnya bisa lebih cepat diketahui*.”

Analysis of how *Kompas* editorial respond the issues of presidential election:

The writer has determined that this editorial contained to know the respond of the issues of presidential election In this editorial told The Convoyed of Democratic processes. *Kompas* editorial, when explained this issue the writer of editorial focus to explained to support Indonesian people to attended of democratic processes a voted of presidential election. The main issue of this editorial is in the third paragraph, on the sentence of” *Ikut serta dalam pemilu adalah hak asasi manusia, termasuk mengetahui hasil pemilu*.”

**Text 10 # Keeping in Quiet Time, Monday, 7th April 2014**

Real text of editorial:

***Menjaga Masa Tenang***

***MASA kampanye pemilu legislatif telah berakhir. Kini, pemilu memasuki masa tenang sebelum hari pencoblosan pada Rabu, 9 April 2014.***

*Selama 21 hari, partai politik dan calon anggota legislatif telah menyampaikan program, termasuk janji, kepada pemilih. Upaya mobilisasi massa dilakukan termasuk dengan menggunakan kekuatan uang. Masa kampanye juga diwarnai dengan saling kritik untuk menjatuhkan salah satu partai politik atau memperkuat partai politik yang lain. Kenyataan itu bisa dipahami dalam sistem demokrasi.*

*Sesuai aturan, masa kampanye memang berakhir. Meski demikian, di sejumlah wilayah, alat peraga partai politik masih terpasang. Aktivitas kampanye terselubung terjadi di sejumlah tempat. Kekhawatiran terjadi jual beli suara masih terasa. Kampanye di media sosial malah bergerak tak terkontrol karena undang-undang pemilu belum menjangkau kampanye di media sosial. Kita hanya berharap aturan main pada masa kampanye ditaati dan dihormati. Para pengguna media sosial yang dikontrol partai politik ataupun yang tidak harus bijak memanfaatkan sarana media sosial untuk tetap bisa menjaga masa tenang.*

*Masa tenang dimaksudkan untuk memberikan kesempatan merenung kepada 185 juta pemilih untuk meneguhkan pilihannya meskipun, menurut sejumlah survei, jumlah pemilih yang belum menentukan pilihan tidak terlalu besar. Prinsip demokrasi adalah satu orang, satu suara. Demokrasi tidak membedakan kelas atau status sosial. Demokrasi tidak membedakan profesi seseorang.*

*Pemilu 9 April digelar untuk memilih 560 anggota DPR dan 136 kursi Dewan Perwakilan Daerah. Pemilu legislatif juga akan memilih untuk 2.137 anggota DPRD provinsi dan 17.560 anggota DPRD kabupaten/kota. Intinya, pemilu legislatif memilih wakil rakyat untuk duduk di lembaga perwakilan. Lembaga perwakilan mempunyai tugas menyusun anggaran negara, mengawasi jalannya pemerintahan, dan membuat undang-undang.*

*Meskipun dalam Pemilu 9 April kita akan memilih anggota DPR, hasil Pemilu 9 April akan menentukan partai politik mana yang bisa mengusulkan calon presiden. Undang-Undang Pemilu Presiden mensyaratkan partai politik yang mendapatkan 20 persen kursi DPR atau 25 persen perolehan suara nasionallah yang berhak mengajukan calon presiden. Artinya, hasil pemilu legislatif akan juga menentukan kontestasi Pemilu Presiden 9 Juli 2014.*

*Kita berharap semua tahapan pemilu berjalan baik dan damai. Transisi kekuasaan yang berlangsung damai akan mengantarkan bangsa Indonesia menjadi negara dengan demokrasi yang matang. Dengan pemilu yang damai, bangsa ini akan mengakhiri proses transisi demokrasi dan memasuki negara dengan demokrasi yang kian terkonsolidasi.*

*Apresiasi disampaikan kepada semua pihak yang telah menjaga masa kampanye. Masyarakat berharap semua tahapan pemilu bisa dilalui dengan baik dan damai.*

English Tranlated:

**Keeping in Quiet time**

MASA legislative election campaign has ended. Now, the election enters the quiet time before voting day on Wednesday, April 9th, 2014.

For 21 days, political parties and legislative candidates have delivered programs, including appointments, to voters. Mass mobilization efforts made, including by using the power of money. The campaign period was also marked by mutual criticism to drop one political party or another political party strengthening. That fact can be understood in a democratic system.

As a rule, the campaign was ended. However, in some areas, political party props still attached. Covert campaign activity occurs in a number of places. A fear of vote-buying is still felt. Campaigns in social media even move uncontrollably because the election law has yet to reach a social media campaign. We just hope the rules during the campaign adhered to and respected. The social media users who controlled political party or who do not need to be wise to take advantage of social media tools can maintain a quiet period.

Quiet period is intended to provide an opportunity to contemplate 185 million voters to confirm his choice though, according to some surveys, the number of undecided voters is not too large. The principle of democracy is one person, one vote. Democracy does not distinguish between social classes or status. Democracy does not distinguish one's profession.

The April 9 elections held to choose the 560 members of parliament and 136 seats in the House of Regional Representatives. Legislative elections will also choose to 2,137 members of the provincial parliament and 17 560 members of regency / city. In essence, the legislative elections elect representatives to sit in the legislature. Representative body has the task of preparing the state budget, overseeing the running of the government, and make laws.

Although the April 9 polls we will choose members of the House of Representatives, April 9 polls results will determine which political party can propose a candidate. Presidential Election Law requires political parties to get 20 percent of parliamentary seats, or 25 percent ofnational votes he right to nominate a presidential candidate. That is, the results of the legislative elections will also determine the presidential election contestation July 9, 2014.

We hope all stages of the election went well and peacefully. Peaceful transition of power will lead the Indonesian people become mature democracies. With a peaceful election, this nation will end the process of democratic transition and entering democracies are increasingly consolidated.

Appreciations go to everyone who has been keeping the campaign period. The community hopes that all election stages can be passed with a good and peaceful.

**Analysis:**

Analysis of the type of Editorial:

The text told aboutKeeping in Quiet time. By analyzing the text, which contain of the type of Editorial. That the editorial type is Support of Keeping in Quiet time. Because this text describes the endrosement to the Indonesian people they must keep the situations in quite time before do legislative voted . In the first paragraph “***Masa kampanye pemilu legislatif telah berakhir. Kini, pemilu memasuki masa tenang sebelum hari pencoblosan pada Rabu, 9 April 2014.”*** The reason about that support is in the second paragraph “*Kekhawatiran terjadi jual beli suara masih terasa. Kampanye di media sosial malah bergerak tak terkontrol karena undang-undang pemilu belum menjangkau kampanye di media sosial. Kita hanya berharap aturan main pada masa kampanye ditaati dan dihormati*”. The writer of this editorial invite us to keep anything about legislative election to make a good conditions.

In the fifth paragraph that as a lid that the support of the type of editorial.” *Transisi kekuasaan yang berlangsung damai akan mengantarkan bangsa Indonesia menjadi negara dengan demokrasi yang matang. Dengan pemilu yang damai, bangsa ini akan mengakhiri proses transisi demokrasi dan memasuki negara dengan demokrasi yang kian terkonsolidasi*.”

Analysis of how *Kompas* editorial respond the issues of presidential election: The writer has determined that this editorial contained to know the respond of the issues of presidential election. In this editorial told keeping in quite time. *Kompas* editorial, when explaine this issue the writer of editorial focus to explain to support Indonesian people to keep the situations in quite time before do legislative elections voted 2 days before. The main issue of this editorial is in the third paragraph “*“Masa tenang dimaksudkan untuk memberikan kesempatan merenung kepada 185 juta pemilih untuk meneguhkan pilihannya meskipun, menurut sejumlah survei, jumlah pemilih yang belum menentukan pilihan tidak terlalu besar.”*

**Text 11# Indonesia Cast a Voted, Wednesday, 9th April 2014**

Real text of editorial:

***Indonesia Memilih***

***Rabu, 9 April, ini, Indonesia menggelar pemilu. Inilah pemilu ke-11 sejak republik diproklamasikan dan pemilu keempat sejak reformasi 1998.***

*Sebanyak 187.847.512 pemilih akan memberikan suara di 545.791 tempat pemungutan suara. Pemilu legislatif diikuti 12 partai politik nasional, 3 partai politik lokal di Aceh, dan 6.607 calon legislator di DPR pusat. Sebanyak 945 calon anggota Dewan Perwakilan Daerah juga akan memperebutkan suara rakyat untuk mengisi 136 kursi DPD.*

*Seiring dengan kemajuan ilmu pengetahuan dan iklim politik yang terbuka, perkiraan hasil Pemilu 9 April bisa diketahui pada Rabu sore atau malam hari. Sejauh ini ada 39 lembaga yang akan melakukan hitung cepat. Meski hasil Pemilu 9 April akan ditetapkan KPU pada 6-7 Mei 2014, hasil hitung cepat paling tidak bisa memberikan gambaran soal format DPR 2014-2019 serta persiapan untuk kontestasi Pemilu Presiden 9 Juli 2014.*

*Pemilu 9 April adalah momentum penting mengakhiri transisi demokrasi sejak Indonesia meninggalkan sistem otokrasi pada 1998. Kemewahan demokrasi yang kita nikmati sekarang harus disyukuri. Demokrasi yang memberikan ruang kebebasan berpendapat, kebebasan mendirikan partai politik, serta pers bebas adalah capaian sistem politik demokrasi. Kebebasan sipil dan politik yang menjadi capaian utama setelah reformasi harus terus dijaga.*

*Keberhasilan bangsa menuntaskan transisi demokrasi melalui Pemilu 2014 akan mengantarkan bangsa ini menuju negara dengan demokrasi matang. Kita berharap kelelahan politik yang mewujud dengan turunnya partisipasi politik dari pemilu ke pemilu bisa dijawab dengan kegairahan politik dalam Pemilu 2014. Kita pun berharap capaian di bidang hak sipil dan politik bisa kian disempurnakan dengan capaian di bidang ekonomi, sosial, dan budaya.*

*Setelah janji kampanye disampaikan selama 21 hari, setelah program partai dibeberkan, setelah saling kritik di antara kandidat mengemuka dalam panggung kampanye, Pemilu 9 April 2014, hari ini, adalah moment of truth yang akan menjadi ukuran apakah program dan janji kampanye disambut rakyat atau tidak. Hari ini adalah hari krusial dan menentukan wajah Indonesia ke depan. Di tengah kekecewaan publik terhadap kinerja parlemen dan partai politik, kita meyakini masih ada calon legislator yang bisa memberikan harapan.Kita yakin pemilih yang kian dewasa akan bisa menjatuhkan pilihannya secara dewasa pula. Kehendak rakyat harus diterima sebagai bagian perjalanan demokrasi bangsa ini. Proses pemilu yang ditandai dengan sirkulasi kekuasaan yang damai melalui mekanisme demokrasi akan kian meningkatkan derajat bangsa. Lewat jalur demokrasi itulah kita masing-masing terlibat aktif dalam pelaksanaan demokrasi dan berpartisipasi membangun demokrasi untuk memilih lembaga legislatif dan pada 9 Juli 2014 memilih presiden. Itu semua dilakukan dalam rangka mewujudkan kehidupan rakyat yang semakin baik.*

**English Tranlated:**

**Indonesia Cast a Voted**

Wednesday, April 9th Indonesia holds elections. This is the 11th general election since the republic was proclaimed and the fourth election since the 1998 reform.   
A total of 187 847 512 voters will cast ballots at polling stations 545 791. Legislative elections followed by 12 national political parties, three local political parties in Aceh, and the 6607 legislative candidate in the national parliament. A total of 945 candidates for the Regional Representative Council members also will compete for the people's voice to fill the 136 seats in the DPD.

Along with the progress of science and open political climate, estimates of April 9 polls can be known on Wednesday afternoon or evening. So far there are 39 institutions that will do a quick count. Although the results of the election on 9th April will set KPU 6-7 May 2014, at least on a quick count can give an idea about the format of the House of Representatives from 2014 to 2019 as well as the preparations for the presidential election contestation July 9, 2014.

April 9 polls is significant momentum ended the Indonesian democratic transition since leaving in 1998. Luxury autocratic system of democracy we enjoy today should be grateful. Democracy gives space freedom of speech; freedom to form political parties, as well as a free press is the achievement of democratic political system. Civil and political freedoms that became a major achievement after the reform must be maintained.

Accomplishment was completing a democratic transition through the 2014 election would usher the country towards mature democracies. We hope that political fatigue that manifests with lower political participation of election to be answered by the political excitement in the election of 2014. We also expect the achievements in the field of civil and political rights can be increasingly refined with the achievements in the economic, social, and cultural.

After the campaign promises made ​​during 21 days, after the party's program unfolded, after mutual criticism among the candidates raised in the campaign stage, April 9 polls in 2014, today, is the moment of truth will be the measure of whether the program and welcomed the campaign promises of the people or not. Today is a crucial and decisive face Indonesia in the future. In the midst of public disappointment on the performance of parliament and political parties, we believe there is still a legislative candidate who can give hope.

We believe voters who are older will be able to impose his choice as an adult anyway. The will of the people must be accepted as part of the nation's democratic journey. The electoral process is characterized by a peaceful circulation of power through democratic mechanisms will further increase the degree of the nation. Through the democratic path that each of us actively involved in the implementation of democracy and participates in building a democracy to choose the legislature and on July 9, 2014 to elect a president. It is all done in order to realize the people's lives are getting better.

**Analysis:**

Analysis of the type of Editorial:

The text told about Indonesia Cast a Voted. By analyzing the text, which contain of the type of Editorial. That the editorial type is Support of Indonesia Cast a Voted. Because this text describes the endrosement to the Indonesian people they do legislative election voted on Wednesday 9th of April 2914. In the first paragraph “***Rabu, 9 April, ini, Indonesia menggelar pemilu. Inilah pemilu ke-11 sejak republik diproklamasikan dan pemilu keempat sejak reformasi 1998.”***

The reason about that support is in the fourth paragraph” *Pemilu 9 April adalah momentum penting mengakhiri transisi demokrasi sejak Indonesia meninggalkan sistem otokrasi pada 1998. Kemewahan demokrasi yang kita nikmati sekarang harus disyukuri.”*

In the fifth paragraph that as a lid that the support of the type of editorial in the sentence of *“Hari ini adalah hari krusial dan menentukan wajah Indonesia ke depan. Di tengah kekecewaan publik terhadap kinerja parlemen dan partai politik, kita meyakini masih ada calon legislator yang bisa memberikan harapan.”*

Analysis of how *Kompas* editorial respond the issues of presidential election:

The writer has determined that this editorial contained to know the respond of the issues of presidential election. In this editorial told Indonesia Cast a Voted. *Kompas* editorial, when explaine these issues the writer of editorial focus to explain to support Indonesian people do legislative elections voted. Becaouse that very important to make Indonesia better than yesterday.

The main issue of this editorial is in the last paragraph “*Lewat jalur demokrasi itulah kita masing-masing terlibat aktif dalam pelaksanaan demokrasi dan berpartisipasi membangun demokrasi untuk memilih lembaga legislatif dan pada 9 Juli 2014 memilih presiden*. *Itu semua dilakukan dalam rangka mewujudkan kehidupan rakyat yang semakin baik.”*

**Text 12 # The Peoples Was Being, Thursday, 10th April 2014**

Real text of editorial:

***Rakyat Telah Bersikap***

***TERIMA kasih harus disampaikan kepada masyarakat yang menunjukkan sikapnya dalam Pemilu Legislatif 9 April 2014 yang berlangsung damai.***

*Hasil hitung cepat menunjukkan dinamisnya politik Indonesia. Ada partai yang suaranya melonjak dibandingkan dengan Pemilu 2009, ada juga partai yang suaranya turun. Partai Demokrat mengalami penurunan suara dari 21 persen ke 9 persen. Partai yang perolehan suaranya meningkat antara lain Partai Gerindra dari 4,46 persen ke 11 persen, PDI-P dari 14,03 persen ke 19 persen, dan Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa dari 4,94 persen ke 9 persen. Partai yang suaranya stabil antara lain Partai Golkar.*

*Berdasarkan hasil hitung cepat Litbang Kompas, hingga 85 persen suara sample TPS, Rabu (9/4) pukul 20.00, dengan margin of error +/- 1 persen, PDI-P memenangi pemilu dengan perolehan angka sekitar 19,31 persen. Berikutnya Golkar 14,87 persen dan Partai Gerindra 11,67 persen. Adapun di papan tengah masih terjadi persaingan ketat antara Partai Demokrat dan Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa. Urutan selanjutnya adalah Partai Amanat Nasional (7,49 persen), PKS (7,06 persen), PPP (6,75 persen), dan Hanura (5,14 persen). PBB meraih 1,47 persen dan PKPI 0,97 persen.*

*Satu hal yang patut dicatat dalam Pemilu 9 April 2014 adalah rendahnya tingkat partisipasi politik. Tingkat partisipasi politik pemilu diperkirakan berada pada angka di bawah 70 persen. Akan tetapi, itulah fakta politik. Rakyat telah memberikan suaranya. Kita berterima kasih kepada rakyat si empunya kedaulatan, pimpinan partai politik yang telah ikut menjaga suasana pemilu yang damai, serta aparat keamanan dan penyelenggara pemilu. Kita berharap suasana damai bisa dijaga sampai penetapan hasil pemilu legislatif dan pemilu presiden.*

*Semua pihak perlu bersabar menunggu hasil resmi dan penetapan suara nasional pemilu oleh Komisi Pemilihan Umum. KPU akan melakukan penghitungan suara manual berjenjang dan diperkirakan selesai pada 5-7 Mei 2014. Dengan menggunakan hasil hitung cepat, tampaknya tidak ada satu partai politik pun yang bisa mengusulkan calon presiden pada Pemilu Presiden 9 Juli 2014. Undang-Undang Pemilu Presiden mensyaratkan calon presiden harus diusulkan oleh partai politik atau gabungan partai politik yang mendapatkan suara 25 persen suara nasional atau 20 persen kursi DPR. Hasil perolehan kursi DPR kadang bisa berbeda dengan perolehan suara nasional.*

*Kenyataan itu juga menunjukkan bahwa membangun Indonesia yang majemuk dan untuk mengatasi permasalahan bangsa yang kian kompleks harus dilakukan bersama-sama. Karena itulah komunikasi politik di antara pimpinan partai politik harus dilakukan untuk menjalin pengelompokan politik untuk pencalonan presiden. Sambil komunikasi politik dilakukan, pemerintahan Presiden Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono harus dipastikan tetap berjalan untuk menuntaskan mandat konstitusionalnya sampai 20 Oktober 2014.*

English Translated:

**The Peoples Was Being**

THANKS to be conveyed to the public that shows the manner in 9 April 2014 legislative elections were peaceful.

On a quick count showed dynamic Indonesian politics. There is a party whose voice soared compared to the 2009 elections, there is also the party that his voice down. Democrats declined from 21 percent to voice 9 percent. The party that gains her voice rising among others Gerindra from 4.46 percent to 11 percent, the PDI-P of 14.03 percent to 19 percent, and the National Awakening Party from 4.94 percent to 9 percent. Party whose voice is steady among others Golkar.   
Based on a quick count of R & D compass, up to 85 percent TPS sound samples, Wednesday (9/4) at 20.00, with a margin of error of +/- 1 percent, the PDI-P won the election with 19.31 percent of the scoring around. Next Golkar 14.87 percent and 11.67 percent Gerindra. As was the case in mid-race between the Democratic Party and the National Awakening Party.

The next sequence is the National Mandate Party (7.49 percent), MCC (7.06 percent), PPP (6.75 percent), and Hanura (5.14 percent). UN PKPI reaches 1.47 percent and 0.97 percent.

One thing worth noting in the April 9 polls 2014 low levels of political participation. The level of political participation in the elections is expected to be below the 70 percent rate. However, that is a political fact. People had voted. We are grateful to the owner of the sovereignty of the people, leaders of political parties who have contributed to maintain the atmosphere of a peaceful election, as well as security forces and election organizers. We hope that the peaceful atmosphere can be maintained until the determination of the results of legislative and presidential elections.

All parties need to be patient waiting for the official results of the elections and the establishment of the national vote by the Election Commission. Commission will conduct manual counting stages and expected to be completed in 5 to 7 May 2014. By using the quick count results, it seems that there is not a single political party can propose candidates for president in the 2014 presidential elections July 9 Presidential Elections Act requires presidential candidates must be nominated by a political party or coalition of political parties that gain votes 25 percent of the national vote or 20 percent of seats in the House. The results of the House of seats can sometimes be different to the national vote.

That fact also shows that Indonesia's diverse building and to address the increasingly complex problems of the nation must be done together. That's why political communication among leaders of political parties should be made to establish a political grouping for the presidency. While political communication is done, the government of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono should certainly keep running to finish the constitutional mandate until October 20, 2014.

**Analysis:**

Analysis of the type of Editorial:

This editorial type is complement, because in the first paragraph that the writer of editorial said thanks to all of Indonesian people who was do legislative election voted. ***“Terima kasih harus disampaikan kepada masyarakat yang menunjukkan sikapnya dalam Pemilu Legislatif 9 April 2014 yang berlangsung damai.”* This is the complement sentence.**

**The reason why this editorial the type of comlement in the fouth paragraph in the sentence of “***Rakyat telah memberikan suaranya. Kita berterima kasih kepada rakyat si empunya kedaulatan, pimpinan partai politik yang telah ikut menjaga suasana pemilu yang damai, serta aparat keamanan dan penyelenggara pemilu*.”

**In the last paragraph that the relations with the complement editorial is in the sentence of “***Kenyataan itu juga menunjukkan bahwa membangun Indonesia yang majemuk dan untuk mengatasi permasalahan bangsa yang kian kompleks harus dilakukan bersama-sama*.”

Analysis of how *Kompas* editorial respond the issues of presidential election:

The writer has determined that this editorial contained to know the respond of the issues of presidential election. In this editorial told The Peoples Was Being.

*Kompas* editorial, when explaine this issue the writer of editorial focus to explain that Indonesian people was being their choice who will become Presidential candidate 2014. The main issue of this editorial is in the fourth paragraph “*Satu hal yang patut dicatat dalam Pemilu 9 April 2014 adalah rendahnya tingkat partisipasi politik. Tingkat partisipasi politik pemilu diperkirakan berada pada angka di bawah 70 persen. Akan tetapi, itulah fakta politik. Rakyat telah memberikan suaranya. Kita berterima kasih kepada rakyat si empunya kedaulatan, pimpinan partai politik yang telah ikut menjaga suasana pemilu yang damai, serta aparat keamanan dan penyelenggara pemilu. Kita berharap suasana damai bisa dijaga sampai penetapan hasil pemilu legislatif dan pemilu presiden.”*

**Text 13# The Coalition in Productively, Friday, 11th April 2014**

Real text of editorial:

***Berkoalisi secara Produktif***

***setelah Pemilu Legislatif 2014 berlangsung lancar dan damai, pertanyaan besarnya adalah siapa presiden berikut yang akan memimpin Indonesia****.*

*Hasil hitung cepat pemilu legislatif yang tidak sesuai dengan prediksi berbagai lembaga survei langsung direspons pasar. Pada perdagangan sesi pertama Kamis kemarin, Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan turun 3,18 persen.*

*Dalam berbagai survei sebelum pileg, Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan diperkirakan akan mendapat 27 persen suara melalui popularitas Joko Widodo. Hasil hitung cepat Litbang Kompas, misalnya, memperlihatkan perolehan suara PDI-P sebesar 19,17 persen. Hasil yang tidak sesuai dengan perkiraan berbagai survei itulah yang menurut para pengamat pasar modal memberikan sentimen negatif pada IHSG. Harapan terhadap sesuatu yang sebelumnya dianggap sudah pasti mendadak berubah menjadi ketidakpastian.*

*Meski hasil pasti pileg masih menunggu keputusan Komisi Pemilihan Umum, hasil hitung cepat mengindikasikan koalisi harus dibangun untuk menentukan calon presiden dan wakil presiden. Pada koalisi inilah masyarakat ingin melihat lebih jelas program kerja setiap calon presiden dan timnya dalam membawa Indonesia lima tahun ke depan dan lebih jauh lagi.*

*Banyak peneliti dan pengamat secara kritis berpendapat, kebijakan perekonomian Indonesia harus lebih jelas ke depan. Ketidakjelasan strategi pembangunan Indonesia menyebabkan persoalan ketenagakerjaan, penciptaan lapangan kerja, ketertinggalan pembangunan pertanian, kemiskinan, ketimpangan kesejahteraan, dan perebutan sumber daya alam.*

*Tantangan besar kita adalah membangun infrastruktur, menjaga ketahanan pangan dan energi, menciptakan sumber daya manusia yang unggul dan berdaya saing, membangun kembali industrialisasi yang terabaikan, serta memberantas korupsi.*

*Parpol-parpol tengah menimbang-nimbang partai yang dapat diajak berkoalisi untuk mengajukan calon presiden jika hitungan KPU seperti hasil hitung cepat. Lebih dari itu, parpol seharusnya juga memikirkan koalisi untuk lima tahun periode pemerintahan eksekutif dan legislatif.*

*Pada dasarnya parpol-parpol di Indonesia sebagian besar memiliki komitmen sama, yaitu kebangsaan. Dengan demikian, hampir tidak ada hambatan ideologis untuk dapat berkoalisi karena semua mengakui Pancasila sebagai dasar negara dan NKRI adalah keharusan.*

*Rakyat, termasuk dunia usaha, yang memilih pada pileg Rabu lalu pada dasarnya menginginkan suara yang mereka berikan diganjar dengan komitmen dari wakil-wakil mereka untuk menyelesaikan tantangan pembangunan yang amat jelas di depan mata. Koalisi yang terbentuk, karena itu, jangan sekadar demi mendongkrak perolehan suara dalam pemilu presiden, tetapi juga memiliki komitmen untuk bekerja konkret bagi kemakmuran rakyat.*

English Translated:

**The coalition in Productively**

After the 2014 legislative elections took place smoothly and peacefully, the big question is who will lead the next president of Indonesia.

The results of legislative election quick count is not consistent with the predictions of various survey agencies immediately responded to the market. In the first trading session on Thursday, Composite Stock Price Index fell 3.18 percent.

In various surveys before legislative election, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle is expected to get 27 percent of the vote through the popularity of Joko Widodo. Compass Research on a quick count, for example, shows the acquisition of PDI-P of 19.17 percent. The results are not in accordance with the various survey estimates that the capital market analysts said the negative sentiment on the stock index. Expectations of something previously considered to have definitely suddenly turned into uncertainty.

Although the results are still awaiting a decision certainly legislative election National Election Commission, on a quick count indicates the coalition must be established to determine the candidates for president and vice president. In this society coalition wants to see more clearly the work program of each candidate and his team in bringing Indonesia next five years and beyond.

Many researchers and observers critically argued, Indonesian economic policy should be clearer in the future. Obscurity Indonesia's development strategy led to employment issues, job creation, agricultural underdevelopment, poverty, inequality of wealth, and the struggle for natural resources.

The big challenge is to build infrastructure, ensure food security and energy, creating a superior human resources and competitiveness, rebuild neglected industrialization, and combat corruption.

Political parties was deciding which parties can form a coalition invited to nominate candidates for president if the Commission as a matter of quick count results. Moreover, political parties should also think of the coalition for the five-year period the executive government and the legislature.

Basically the political parties in Indonesia, most have the same commitment, namely nationality. Thus, almost no ideological barrier to be able to form a coalition because all acknowledge Pancasila as the state and the Homeland is a must.

People, including the business community, who choose to legislative election Wednesday basically, want the sound they gave rewarded with the commitment of their representatives to resolve the development challenges very clearly in sight. Coalition formed, therefore, not merely for the sake of votes in the election to boost the president, but also has a concrete commitment to work for the prosperity of the people.

**Analysis:**

Analysis of the type of Editorial:

The text told about the coalition in productively. By analyzing the text, which contain of the type of Editorial. That the editorial type is Criticism by solving. Because this text the told about the comment of the coalitions in productively. In the sentence of “*setelah Pemilu Legislatif 2014*

*berlangsung lancar dan damai, pertanyaan besarnya adalah siapa presiden berikut yang akan memimpin Indonesia*.”

And then this editorial explained the infirmity and the excess of the coalition in productively. This infirmity of the sentence “*Meski hasil pasti pileg masih menunggu keputusan Komisi Pemilihan Umum, hasil hitung cepat mengindikasikan koalisi harus dibangun untuk menentukan calon presiden dan wakil presiden*.”

The excess of the coalition in productively “*Pada koalisi inilah masyarakat ingin melihat lebih jelas program kerja setiap calon presiden dan timnya dalam membawa Indonesia lima tahun ke depan dan lebih jauh lagi*.”

In the last paragraph is the suggestion that the coalition in productively for all of party who has a presidential candidate. The challenge of who will become president Indonesia is the societies, including the business community, who voted on Wednesday Legislative election basically want the voice they provide is rewarded with the commitment of their representatives to resolve the development challenges very clear in plain sight. “*Koalisi yang terbentuk, karena itu, jangan sekadar demi mendongkrak perolehan suara dalam pemilu presiden, tetapi juga memiliki komitmen untuk bekerja konkret bagi kemakmuran rakyat*.”

Analysis of how *Kompas* editorial respond the issues of presidential election:

The writer has determined that this editorial contained to know the respond of the issues of presidential election.

In this editorial told the coalition in productively. *Kompas* editorial, when explaine this issue the writer of editorial focus to explain that all of party who has a presidential candidate should do coalition in productively. Do not do dishonest becau Indonesian people have a choice who will make Indonesia better. The main issue of this editorial is in the fifth paragraph.

“*Tantangan besar kita adalah membangun infrastruktur, menjaga ketahanan pangan dan energi, menciptakan sumber daya manusia yang unggul dan berdaya saing, membangun kembali industrialisasi yang terabaikan, serta memberantas korupsi*.” This sentence is told about the challenge for who will become president of Indonesia.

**Text 14# The Evaluations of General Legislative Elections 2014, Monday, 14th April 2014**

Real text of editorial:

***Evaluasi Pemilu Legislatif***

***PEMILU legislatif telah berlangsung dengan aman dan damai. Itu adalah suatu prestasi sekaligus menunjukkan kematangan demokrasi kita.***

*Namun, seiring dengan berjalannya Pemilu Legislatif 9 April 2014, Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) perlu merenung dan mencari tahu tentang fenomena kertas suara tertukar dan kertas suara yang sudah tercoblos. Hal lain yang harus menjadi catatan adalah masih terdengarnya isu politik uang dalam berbagai bentuk.*

*Seperti diberitakan, terdapat 590 tempat pemungutan suara (TPS) menggelar pemungutan suara ulang karena surat suara tertukar. Jumlah itu tersebar di sejumlah provinsi. KPU menjadwalkan pemungutan suara ulang selesai pada 15 April 2014. Dibandingkan dengan jumlah TPS di seluruh Indonesia yang mencapai lebih dari 500.000 TPS, bisa saja jumlah TPS yang melakukan pemungutan suara ulang terbilang kecil, sekitar 0,09 persen. Meski demikian, kita berharap KPU tak memandang pemungutan suara ulang kecil dari sisi persentase semata-mata. Yang lebih penting adalah mencari latar belakang mengapa itu semua terjadi dan untuk perbaikan di kemudian hari.*

*Pemilihan umum legislatif memang kompleks karena model kertas suara berbeda-beda antara satu daerah pemilihan dan daerah pemilihan lain. Karena kompleksitas pemilu itulah KPU harus lebih berhati-hati dalam mendistribusikan surat suara sehingga tak perlu sampai terjadi pemungutan suara ulang yang tentunya membutuhkan biaya tambahan dan mengganggu psikologis pemilih. Namun, kita memahami pemungutan suara ulang harus dilakukan untuk menyelamatkan suara pemilih dan calon legislator di daerah pemilihan tersebut.*

*Hal lain yang perlu menjadi catatan penyelenggara pemilihan umum adalah keluhan di sejumlah tempat bahwa surat suara sudah tercoblos. Kejadian itu sebetulnya tak perlu terjadi seandainya prosedur standar untuk memeriksa terlebih dahulu surat suara dilakukan para penyelenggara pemilu di daerah.*

*Terlepas dari pelaksanaan pemilu legislatif, kini semua pihak perlu berkonsentrasi ke tahap penghitungan suara manual berjenjang yang saat ini sampai tahap kelurahan. Suara rakyat yang telah dinyatakan dalam Pileg 9 April harus diawasi dan dikawal sampai penetapan suara nasional oleh KPU pada 5-7 Mei. Penetapan suara nasional itulah yang akan menentukan komposisi kursi di DPR dan juga pencalonan presiden dan wakil presiden 9 Juli 2014. Undang-Undang Pemilu Presiden mensyaratkan hanya parpol atau gabungan parpol yang memperoleh 25 persen suara nasional atau 20 persen kursi DPR (112 kursi) yang berhak mengajukan calon presiden dan calon wapres.*

*Kita berharap catatan dalam pemilu legislatif, termasuk politik uang yang masih masif terjadi, menjadi perhatian KPU dan Bawaslu untuk menggelar Pemilu Presiden 9 Juli 2014. Kedewasaan rakyat pemilih saat menjalankan ritual demokrasi hendaknya juga diimbangi dengan kerja profesional penyelenggara pemilu di lapangan.*

English Translated:

**The Evaluations of General Legislative Elections 2014**

Legislative election has taken place in peace and security. It is an achievement and shows the maturity of our democracy.

However, over 9 April 2014 legislative elections, the General Election Commission (KPU) need to reflect and find out about the phenomenon of mixed up ballots and ballots that have been punched. Another thing that should be noted is still hearing the issue of money politics in various forms.

As reported, there were 590 polling stations (TPS) held a re-voting because ballots are swapped. The amount is spread over a number of provinces. Commission scheduled a re-voting was completed on April 15, 2014. Compared to the number of polling stations across Indonesia that reaches more than 500,000 polling stations, it could be the number of polling stations to vote again is small, about 0.09 percent. Nevertheless, we hope that the Commission did not look at the re-voting small percentage of side alone. What is more important is to find the background of why it all happened and to repair at a later date.

Legislative elections are complex because the ballot paper models vary from one constituency and other constituencies. Because of the complexity of the election that the Commission should be more careful in distributing the ballots, so no need to re-voting occurred which would require additional costs and disrupt psychological voters. However, we understand the re-voting should be done to save the voters and candidates in the constituency legislators.

Another point to be noted is the complaint of the general elections in a number of places that the ballots already punched. The incident did not have to happen if the standard procedure to check the first ballot election conducted by the organizers in the area.

Regardless of the implementation of the legislative elections, all parties now need to concentrate on the manual counting tiered stage that is currently up to the stage of wards. Voice of the people who have been declared in egislative election 9 of April to be watched and guarded until the determination of the national vote by the Commission on May 5 to 7 Determination of the national vote that will determine the composition of the seats in the House and also the nomination of president and vice president July 9 2014 Presidential Election Law requires only political party or coalition of political parties that gained 25 percent of the national vote or 20 percent of parliamentary seats (112 seats) entitled nominate candidates for president and vice president candidates.

We hope that the record in the elections, including the massive money politics still occurs, to the attention of the Commission and Bawaslu to hold presidential elections July 9, 2014. The maturity of the voters while performing the rituals of democracy should also is balanced with the professional work in the field of election management.

**Analysis:**

Analysis of the type of Editorial:

The text told about The Evaluations of General Legislative Elections 2014. By analyzing the text, which contain of the type of Editorial. That the editorial type is Criticism by solving. Because this text the told about the comment of The Evaluations of General Legislative Elections 2014. In the sentence of “*Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) perlu merenung dan mencari tahu tentang fenomena kertas suara tertukar dan kertas suara yang sudah tercoblos. Hal lain yang harus menjadi catatan adalah masih terdengarnya isu politik uang dalam berbagai bentuk*.”

.

And then this editorial explained the infirmity and the excess of The Evaluations of General Legislative Elections 2014. This infirmity of the sentence” *Seperti diberitakan, terdapat 590 tempat pemungutan suara (TPS) menggelar pemungutan suara ulang karena surat suara tertukar*.” The excess of the sentence “*Pemilihan umum legislatif memang kompleks karena model kertas suara berbeda-beda antara satu daerah pemilihan dan daerah pemilihan lain*.”

In the last paragraph is the suggestion that evaluations of general legislative elections 2014 We expected a the note in legislative elections, included the massive money politics still occurs, to the attention of the Commission and the Election Supervisory Board to hold a presidential elections on July 9, 2014. In the sentence of “*Kita berharap catatan dalam pemilu legislatif, termasuk politik uang yang masih masif terjadi, menjadi perhatian KPU dan Bawaslu untuk menggelar Pemilu Presiden 9 Juli 2014*”.

Analysis of how *Kompas* editorial respond the issues of presidential election

The writer has determined that this editorial contained to know the respond of the issues of presidential election.

In this editorial told The Evaluations of General Legislative Elections 2014. *Kompas* editorial, when explaine this issues the writer of editorial focus to explain that National Election Commission (KPU) need to ponder and to find

out about the phenomenon of exchanged ballots and paper ballots was punch. And other things that most crucial is a money political issue. The main issue of this editorial is in the sixth paragraph “*Kita berharap catatan dalam pemilu legislatif, termasuk politik uang yang masih masif terjadi, menjadi perhatian KPU dan Bawaslu untuk menggelar Pemilu Presiden 9 Juli 2014*.”

**Text 15# Money Politics Kill our Democracy, Wednesday, 16th April 2014**

Real text of editorial:

***Mematikan Demokrasi***

***DI tengah apresiasi kian matangnya demokrasi Indonesia, publik disuguhi berita masifnya politik uang dalam Pemilu Legislatif 9 April 2014.***

*Fenomena politik uang yang diangkat sebagai laporan utama harian ini cukup memprihatinkan. Niat bangsa menggelar pemilu berintegritas ternyata masih jauh. Politik uang dengan berbagai turunannya seperti sudah menjadi hal biasa dalam demokrasi elektoral. Politik uang mewujud dalam bentuk pemberian uang kepada pemilih disertai harapan untuk memilih caleg tertentu; pemberian bahan pokok, kupon belanja, dan kompor; janji untuk membangun balai desa; serta bentuk politik uang lainnya.*

*Demokrasi elektoral menjadi begitu pragmatis. Pemilu menjadi komoditas yang dengan mudah ditransaksikan. Seorang pemilih mengakui menerima uang dari beberapa partai politik. Besarnya uang yang diberikan bervariasi. Seusai pemilu legislatif, melalui media, publik menyaksikan bagaimana caleg marah-marah karena perolehan suaranya tak seperti yang diperkirakan. Sumbangan kompor diminta kembali. Balai desa tak jadi dibangun. Inilah ironi dalam negara demokrasi.*

*Akibat dari permainan politik uang itu membuat politik begitu mahal. Penelitian doktor Pramono Anung Wibowo menyebutkan, biaya politik seseorang untuk menjadi anggota DPR bisa mencapai Rp 6 miliar. Jumlah itu jelas tidak sebanding dengan penerimaan uang kehormatan sebagai anggota DPR dalam periode lima tahun. Dari mana anggota DPR terpilih mengembalikan investasi yang dikeluarkan saat kampanye memang masih jadi pertanyaan. Namun, boleh jadi, banyaknya anggota DPR yang tersangkut korupsi menjadi jawaban.*

*Politik uang marak karena aturan tidak ditegakkan. Aturan sebenarnya sudah memberikan sanksi tegas soal praktik politik uang itu. Namun, menjadi pertanyaan, apakah Badan Pengawas Pemilu mampu menegakkan aturan itu? Aturan tanpa kekuasaan yang mampu menegakkannya menjadi tidak punya makna apa-apa. Maraknya politik uang disebabkan kombinasi banyak faktor, interaksi antara pemilih dan yang akan dipilih, rivalitas internal akibat sistem pemilu proporsional daftar terbuka, serta ketidakmampuan otoritas menegakkan aturan yang ada.*

*”Money politics kill our democracy”! Itulah status Blackberry Messenger seorang caleg merespons masifnya politik uang. Kita garis bawahi status BBM itu. Politik uang membunuh dan mematikan demokrasi. Uang telah menghilangkan rasionalitas orang dalam memilih anggota DPR dan calon pemimpin. Jika politik uang tak bisa dicegah, agenda utama bangsa memerangi korupsi akan sulit dilakukan.*

*Sebaiknya ada langkah signifikan yang dilakukan partai politik, elite politik, penyelenggara, dan pengawas pemilu untuk mengatasi masifnya politik uang. Dengan adanya komitmen bersama untuk mengatasi politik uang, penegakan aturan yang lugas, kita masih yakin virus politik uang bisa diatasi.*

English Translated:

**Money Politics Kill our Democracy**

IN the middle of the growing appreciation of Indonesian democracy matures, the public were treated to news of massive money politics in the 9 April 2014 legislative elections.

Political phenomenon of money which was adopted as the main daily report is quite alarming. Intention to hold elections integrity of the nation is still far. Political money with various derivatives such as has become common in electoral democracy. Political money manifests in the form of payments to voters along with hope to choose a particular candidate; provision of basic materials, coupons, and stove; promise to build a village hall; as well as other forms of money politics.

Electoral democracy to be so pragmatic. Election is easily traded commodity. A voter admitted receiving money from some political parties. The amount of money awarded varies. Following legislative elections, the media, and the public witnessed how angry candidates for the acquisition of voice is not as expected. Donations requested back burner. Village hall not be built. This is the irony in a democracy.

As a result of the game of money politics makes politics so expensive. Doctoral research Pramono Agung Wibowo said the political cost for someone to be a member of the House could reach USD 6 billion. The amount is clearly not worth the money receiving the honor as a Member of Parliament in the five-year period. Where do members of Parliament elected to restore the investments made during the campaign is still a question. But, perhaps, the number of members of the House of Representatives which involved corruption is the answer.

Rampant money politics because the rules are not enforced. The rules actually give strict punishment was a matter of money politics. However, the question is whether the Election Supervisory Board is able to enforce it? Rules without power that is able to enforce it becomes not have any meaning. The rise of money politics due to a combination of many factors, the interaction between voters and to be selected, the internal rivalry due to the open-list proportional electoral system, and the inability of the authorities to enforce existing rules.

"Money politics kill our democracy"! That is the status of a candidate responded to Blackberry Messenger massive money politics. We underline that the fuel status. Money politic to kill and deadly democracy. Money has removed the rationality of people in selecting members and leaders. If political money cannot be prevented, the main agenda of the nation's fight against corruption will be hard to do.

There should be a significant step by political parties, the political elite, the organizers, and supervisors to cope with the massive electoral politics of money. With a shared commitment to overcome the politics of money, enforcement straightforward, we still believe the virus can be overcome money politics.

**Analysis:**

Analysis of the type of Editorial:

The text told about The Evaluations of General Legislative Elections 2014.

By analyzing the text, which contain of the type of Editorial. That the editorial type is Criticism by solving. Because this text the told aboutMoney Politics Kill our Democracy. In the sentence of “*Fenomena politik uang yang diangkat sebagai laporan utama harian ini cukup memprihatinkan”*. And then this editorial explained the infirmity and the excess of money politics kill our democracy. This infirmity of the setence “*Niat bangsa menggelar pemilu berintegritas ternyata masih jauh. Politik uang dengan berbagai turunannya seperti sudah menjadi hal biasa dalam demokrasi elektoral*.”

The excess of the sentence” *Maraknya politik uang disebabkan kombinasi banyak faktor, interaksi antara pemilih dan yang akan dipilih, rivalitas internal akibat sistem pemilu proporsional daftar terbuka, serta ketidakmampuan otoritas menegakkan aturan yang ada*.”

In the fifth paragraph is the suggestion that money politics kill our democracy. “*Politik uang membunuh dan mematikan demokrasi. Uang telah menghilangkan rasionalitas orang dalam memilih anggota DPR dan calon pemimpin. Jika politik uang tak bisa dicegah, agenda utama bangsa memerangi korupsi akan sulit dilakukan*.”

Analysis of how *Kompas* editorial respond the issues of presidential election

The writer has determined that this editorial contained to know the respond of the issues of presidential election.

In this editorial told money politics kill our democracy. *Kompas* editorial, when explaine this issues the writer of editorial focus to explain that the reason why money politict kill Indonesian democracy. And other things that most crucial is a money political issue. The main issue this editorial is in the sixth paragraph of ”*Money politics kill our democracy”! Itulah status Blackberry Messenger seorang caleg merespons masifnya politik uang. Kita garis bawahi status BBM itu. Politik uang membunuh dan mematikan demokrasi*.”

**4.2 Findings**

**4.2.1 Kompas Editorial**

After completing the analysis the Editorial of *Kompas* Daily Newspape . The writer finaly found various types of editorial on each text. The writer got new findings about Editorial types of *Kompas* Daily Newspaperduring two months March and April. The result is six the Criticism by Solving types, zero is the advocasy type, four is Support of types, two is Complement type, one is Prediction type, and the last one of Offensive type of editorial *Kompas* daily newspaper.

**Table 4.1 Types of Editorial *Kompas* Daily Newspaper Chart**

From the seven categories of editorial, only six types of editorial that appeared during March and April 2014. The chart 1 above has showed that the Criticims by Solving is got the first position type of editorial on *Kompas* dily newspaper. The table above can be seen that the second position placed is Support of editorial.

**4.2.2 How *Kompas* Editorial Respond the Issues of Presidential Election**

The writer finds out the issues how *Kompas* editorial respound the issues of the presidential election on editorial column of *Kompas* daily newspaper. The writer makes some point to explain all her findings, such as follow:

* The first text the main issue is the official political did the furlough together. They are more concerned with their party than they are concerned with the obligation to serve the public. The author this column explained the issue with the fact that his found in the field. What the public official did, that is not good for the future of the situation of this country.
* The second text the main issue is the 2014 general election is expected to generate the leaders who are able and willing to take the development strategy oriented of employment creation and equitable distribution. Indonesia has a good potential to be better in the economic growth on 2014, through the labor-intensive manufacturing. As usual the author this column explained the problems in good sentence.
* The third text the main issue is the president of PDI-P Megawati Soekarno Putri announced Joko Widodo is the candidate of president from PDI-P. In the 2014 elections almost every political party has a presidential candidate. However the *Kompas* daily newspaper policy in the eve of presidential election that who will become a president in the period 2014-2019. That all parties can keep the political circumstances of this nation.
* The fourth text the main issue is the candidates of campaign did the offers of promise and sells experience, they try to uncover each quipped with the negative side of their competitors. The policy *Kompas* daily newspaper in the face of the problem in the first day of the campaign eve, it would be ideal if the 2014 election campaign fight occurred on big ideas related to the strategic issues of the nation confronted in the future time.
* The fifth text the main issue is the money politics in the campaign eve this is big problem for this country. The campaign models should be considered a more effective do not use the money for getting the vote from the societies.. The policy of *Kompas* daily newspaper the variety of minor irregularities in the campaign needs to be disciplined so as not to develop into large violations. Be provided the Integrated Law Enforcement Center to be followed up.
* The sixth text the issue is the Constitutional Court's decision ended the speculation of the various groups of participant’s presidential elections July 9, 2014. Pro and cons accompany a decision of the Court. However, we expect due the 1945 decision of the Court affirms the final and binding decision of the Court should be respected. The policy of *Kompas* daily newspaper to this text is Look forward to the publication of the Court's decision to concentrate on the implementation and success of the April 9 legislative elections and finally presidential elections July 9, 2014.
* The seventh text the issue is the chairman of assembly Sidarto Danusubroto calls upon to the societies to vote on general election. Caused Legislative elections confronted the same problem from election to election, which political participation is not high. The writer hope the Commission more actively disseminates technical and voting must be sure the letter has been received notification voters chose three days before polling day.
* The eighth text the issue is Nyepi celebration this year is different. Nyepi 2014 in sync with the days before D-Day, April 9. The policy of *Kompas* daily newspaper explained about the situations of campaign. The situation is so crowded. The writer of this text Nyepi celebration is the time to take advantage of this opportunity as introspection when we want to participate and organize the future of our country and our government of Indonesia.
* The ninth text the issue is the Institutions that participated did a quick count to guard the democratic process. *Kompas* daily newspaper has explain about quick count that is General Election and Presidential Election on April 9 and on July 9, 2014 is the final stage of the process of consolidation of democracy in Indonesia. It’s mean the Implement a quick count election is part of the public's right to participate in elections as the progress of science.
* The tenth text the issue is according to the rules, the campaign is over, but there are still a lot of candidates who are still put through a range of campaigns in social media. In quite time the campaign situations can be peaceful election; this nation will end the process of democratic transition and entered the country with an increasingly consolidated democracy.
* The eleventh the issue is Indonesia cast a vote. The total of 187 847 512 voters will cast ballots at 545,791 polling stations. It’s would be determine the future of Indonesia. The author believes that the voters more mature could be able to impose their choice in adults as well. The pleasure of the peoples should be accepted as part of the nation's democratic journey.
* The twelveth text the issue is the societies have being. It’s mean on 09 of April Indonesian societies has cast a vote of general election. A quick count results show Indonesian political dynamic. One thing worth noting in the 9 April 2014 election was the low level of political participation. Nonetheless determine societies have a right to vote for Indonesia.
* The thirteenth text the issue is after the 2014 legislative elections took place smoothly and peacefully, the big question is who will lead the next president of Indonesia.. The coalition that formed, therefore, does not merely desire to push the vote in the presidential election, but also has a concrete commitment to work for the prosperity of Indonesian societies.
* The fourteenth text the issue is after conducting elections on 09 April last. But the General Elections Commission (KPU) need to reflect and find out about the phenomenon of mixed up ballots and paper ballots punched. Because there are many irregularities in the election yesterday. And most of crucial problems in legislative elections yesterday are money politics.
* The fifteenth text the main issue is the phenomenon of money politics that the appointed the major of report today it’s so quite apprehensive. The problem of money politics is so devastated Indonesia in establishing democratic Indonesia.

According to those findings above, the issues of the presidential elections in *Kompas* daily newspaper, especially on editorial column that the writer knows the policy of that company. Editorial *Kompas t*hat very elegant when explained the issue of presidential election. The presence of an editorial column in a *Kompas* daily newspaper is one of the powers to protect the people's conscience that includes all the public interest.

**Chapter V**

**Conclusions and Recomendations**

This final Chapter consists of conclutions which briefly summerize the answear to the research problem and present further interpretations; and recomendation which offer future direction of the research.

* 1. **Conclusions**

According to the analysis presented in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the policy of *Kompas* editorial column on the issues of presidential elections. That editorial column is very importance to know the policy of *Kompas* daily newspaper when explained the issue that appear in society.

Even thought, the writer just do the research on March and April the writer can more know about the issue of presidential election. *Kompas* editorial when explained the issue always make the readers want to know more what the response of the policy of *Kompas* is.

After seeing the result of the analysis, the types of editorial. Criticism by solving is got first position and the secound positions is support of editorial type. It can be concluded that the column of *Kompas* Editorial always attended the Indonesian goverenment to be better and better.

In every text the author always uses the objectives of editorial has. Those are on the first paragraph the author explaining the issues that appear in the societies. And then the author Criticize the news or the issue with the elegant structure. After that the author persuades the audience to understand what the text explains. The last step on the editorial column is giving the praise to the people and organizations that have done something worthwhile for a life.

* 1. **Recommendations**

There are some recommendations the writer would like to purpose in the analysis of the *Kompas* Editorial Column on the Issues of Presidential Election. The recommendations are:

1. This paper can improve knowledge about the types of editorial in journalistic aspect, especially in news of newspaper.
2. This paper can give some benefit for same research about news value that can developed by other researcher with a different point of view.
3. This paper can give some knowledge about the how does the Kompas editorial respound the issues of presidential elections. To develop the same research bettere in future.
4. This paper can be used to add collection and information about journalism study for English Departement Pasundan University students.